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ESTABLISHED 1818.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. ORIOMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	26th Dec.
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	1897 2nd Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
M.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7553	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6801	I. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6801	L. Reeves	1st May.

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The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON. passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.
Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can transhipp at Port Said.
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A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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Bombay, 8th November, 1896.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich.	4,194	730	1st Feb. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

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TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	th Jan.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Feb.

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
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Under Contract with the French Government.
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VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	C. Delacroix	26th Dec. 1896.
YARRA	4255	Le Caispellier	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4080	Duchateau	17th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
OCEANIEN	Schmitz	4,249	14th Jan. 97

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipp at Colombo.
A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.
The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF on or about the 13th January 1897.

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FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on or about the 28th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Catch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Catch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order, (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 24th Dec. at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 31st December, at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as arranged.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, on or about 22nd December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 2nd January.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA" 1,993 tons, on or about 24th Dec., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 21st December, 1896.

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THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	13th January.

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This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

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CHRISTMAS, 1896.

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Treacher's Special Invalid Brandy Matured for Medicinal use, 15 years old	per doz.	82 0	91 8
Treacher's Extra Special Liqueur Brandy	per bot.	7 0	8 0
Do. do. do.	per pint.	3 12	4 4
000 Treacher's Fine Old Pale Cognac, the celebrated "Heart Labelled Brandy"	per doz.	52 8	58 8
00 Treacher's Old Pale Cognac, a choice matured spirit	"	45 8	51 0
0 Treacher's Pale Cognac, a good "Peg" Brandy	"	39 8	44 0
Cheap Brandy, Bottled in France for Treacher and Co.	"	27 0	30 8

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Treacher's Special Liqueur, a genuine ripe old Whisky	"	35 0	39 0
Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.			
Do. Highland Malt Whisky, Phœnix Brand	"	28 0	31 8
A well-matured Spirit exceptionally mellow to the Taste.			
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Do. "Diabetes" Whisky	"	28 0	31 8
Is well-matured, of Mild and Delicate flavour, and is the best stimulant a diabetic person can take.			
Crabbie's first quality	per doz.	31 0	35 0
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Do. do.	in small casks of about 8 gals.	12 0	13 8
Do. Special Liqueur Whisky	per gal.	16 12	18 12
Do. do.	in small casks of about 8 gals.	16 8	18 8
Do. Old Irish	in jars.	12 4	13 12
Do. do.	in small casks of about 8 gals.	12 0	13 8
Do. Dry Unsweetened Gin	in jars.	13 12	15 4
Do. do. do.	in small casks of about 8 gals.	13 8	15 0
Do. London Old Tom	in jars.	13 12	15 4
Do. do. do.	in small casks of about 3 gals.	13 8	15 0

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"	" 3in. "	30 0
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"	Perfume Bottle, solid Screw Top, 5 in. high, 2½in. diameter	150 0
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"	Comfit Boxes, circular flat with rounded top and bottom Rs. 36 and	60 0
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"	Writing Set—Pen, Paper, Knife, Pencil, and Ink Bottle	70 0
"	Button Hook and Shoe Slip	18 0
"	Miniature Hand Mirror	30 0
"	Paper Clip, Tortoise Shell Base	30 0
"	Five-minutes Candlestands, cut Rs. 5, 5-8, and	6 8
"	Mounted Purses, with handsome little Watches	32 0
"	Christening Mugs Rs. 32 and	55 0
"	Salt Cellars and Spoons in case in a pair	48 0
"	Sugar Tong and 6 Teaspoons	79 0
"	Salt Cellars and Spoons, set of 4	50 0
"	Set Child's Mug, Fork and Spoon in case	130 0
"	Pap Bowl and Spoon	140 0
"	Presentation Trowels	130 0
"	Pair Fish Carvers	90 0
"	Mounted Claret Jug with 6 Cut Glass Silver-mounted Beakers	120 0
"	Inkstand with two Bottles Rs. 150 and	205 0
"	Coffee and Tea Service, comprising Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar Bowl, Cream Jug and 16in. Tray Rs.	1,250 0

SILVER CUPS, SILVER BOWLS, SILVER CASKETS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

TESTEFUL, INEXPENSIVE, USEFUL ARTICLES FOR

XMAS GIFTS.

SPECIALLY SELECTED FROM LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA.
CHARMING AND ARTISTIC NOVELTIES. FROM Rs. 2.

'XMAS 1896. NEW YEAR 1897.

MORENAS & CO.,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

FRENCH and ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY of the best quality only. | TOYS ! TOYS !! DOLLS ! &c.

MORENAS & CO.,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE. | LEATHER GOODS. | GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.

PURE GRAPE EXTRA SPECIAL

Per dozen Rs. 46. INVALID BRANDY. Per bottle Rs. 4.

Recommended by the leading Medical Journals in London.

BEYNON & CO., {OPPOSITE ESPLANADE HOTEL.} BOMBAY.

XMAS 1896.

OUR CHRISTMAS TREE.

A LARGE Selection of Articles, including several handsome presents, will be disposed of at our Fort and Byculla Establishments, Bombay, during the Xmas Week, Re. 1 per ticket. There are NO BLANKS, and every article is worth the price of the ticket, many including a handsome watch, being far in excess of that value.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,—BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS.

MOSS.
Per Bundle, Cash, Re. 0-10 ; Credit, Re. 0-12.
MISLETOE,
HOLLY
FLOWERS.
Per Spray, Cash, Re. 0-10 ; Credit, Re. 0-12.
VARIEGATED HOLLY.
Per Wreath, Cash, Re. 0-12 ; Credit, Re. 0-14.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY : KARACHI :
Esplanade Road. Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—
United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *viâ* Southampton and Liverpool.
The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.
Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.
CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

IODINE,
A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND BACTERIÆ DESTROYER.
A small quantity to be placed in saucers and plates about the room.
TREACHER & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONCENTRATED
CHLORINE SOLUTION,
A Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.
Per bot. cash.....As. 12 Credit.....As. 14
PREPARED BY
TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Clients' ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.
SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.
PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.
LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.
PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by "Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals, thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.
BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to all parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.
PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.
Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian Art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.
INSURANCES—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates,
Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISINFECTANTS!
DISINFECTANTS!!
DISINFECTANTS!!!

USE ONLY
TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS.

CREASOTINE.
THE EFFICIENT STANDARD DISINFECTANT.

An atmosphere impregnated with Creasotine vapour is incapable of conveying infection.

Creasotine is a powerful antiseptic and germ destroyer.

This Preparation is specially recommended for the disinfection of Drains, Cesspools, removing offensive smells, neutralizing and destroying contagion.

TREACHER'S
CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTING POWDER.

Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent. pure Carbolic Acid.

This Disinfectant contains fully 15 per cent. guaranteed Carbolic Acid; will be found most satisfactory in its action; it is far superior to the weak disinfecting powders at present so much in use.

TREACHER'S
CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID.

ALL THE ABOVE SUPPLIED IN ANY
QUANTITY.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE BUYERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby NOTIFIED that the next MECHANICAL ENGINEER'S EXAMINATION, under the Bombay Boiler Act, is POSTPONED from WEDNESDAY, the 13th January, 1897, to WEDNESDAY, the 10th of March, 1897.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
[illegible] for Collector of Bombay.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 21st December, 1896. [illegible]

MADRAS RACES.
FIRST SPRING MEETING, 1897.

OWNERS are reminded that the 2nd ENTRANCES for the FIRST SPRING MEETING to be held on the 12th, 14th and 16th January, 1897, CLOSE on FRIDAY, the 1st January, 1897. Special attention is drawn to 1st para, of General Condition No. 10.

J. O. HUD,
Secretary, Madras Races.

JUST UNPACKED PER S. S. "THAMES."

		Rs. a.
YORK CUT HAM	per lb.	0 14
PIECIES' BEST BACON	,,	0 13
BELLIES' BEST BACON	,,	0 12
DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE	,,	0 14
CHEDDAR CHEESE	,,	0 13
DUTCH CHEESE	,,	0 12
STILTON CHEESE	per jar	5 0

MORENAS & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

THOMAS SMITH'S
CELEBRATED XMAS CRACKERS,
From Ans. 10 to Rs. 5 each.

MORENAS & Co.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per Doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	38
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	30

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SERRAVALLOS'
FERRUGINOUS QUININE.
THE GREAT AUSTRIAN
TONIC OF
PERUVIAN BARK and IRON
OVER 500 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,

Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an
EXQUISITE TASTE.

Price: Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per doz., Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:—
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE STANDARD,
A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 9 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of
7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF BUILDINGS AT NARIELWADI, MOUNT ROAD.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell, for removal, by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the buildings and privies, Street Nos. 54 and 54A, Narielwadi, Mount Road.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 21st December, 1896.

KOP'S BEER
(NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 22nd December, 1896, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the following purposes:—

I. To receive and consider the report of the Directors and the audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 8th December, 1896.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders at the office of the Corporation on and after TO-DAY.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.
DEBENTURE LOAN, 1896.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Karachi having been authorised, under the sanction of the Government of India, given in their letter No. 4824-A., dated 6th November, 1896, Department of Finance and Commerce, and conveyed in Government of Bombay Resolution No. 257, dated 21st November, 1896, Marine Department, to raise a LOAN of 13 lakhs, invite Tenders for Karachi Port Trust Debentures to the extent of five (5) lakhs only.

Tenders below par will not be considered by the Trustees.

Debentures will be issued for Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will bear interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

Under present arrangements the interest coupons will be payable at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay and Karachi.

The loan will be repayable in 30 years.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered to be deposited on application, and the balance on or before Monday, the 15th March, 1897, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Friday the 15th January, 1897, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust at Karachi, at the office of the Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Loan."

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

Tenderers in Bombay may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward that Bank's receipt, for the amount so paid, with their Tender.

R. GILES,
Chairman, Karachi Port Trust,
Port Trust Office, Karachi, 4th December, 1896.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

THIS BANK is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS for periods not exceeding 6 months at SPECIAL RATES which may be learned on application.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
Should send for a Copy of the
NEW SCHEME LEAFLET
which explains
THE MANY ADVANTAGES
AND
UNEQUALLED BENEFITS
THE
ORIENTAL
OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PLACED IN TRUST EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND TWELVE LACS.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay.

CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOUNDED 1805.
THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096
Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.
C. MacDONALD & Co.
Agents in Bombay.
23, Apollo Street.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 16,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 80 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all Risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from
E. F. ALLUM, 29, Esplanade Road,
OR
B. SMYTH & Co., 12, Bank Street,
Agents

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Chateau D'ay
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W.E.EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Club and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

INSURANCES.

A FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

A provision for Self on retirement, or for Wife and Family in case of death.

Rs. 5,000 payable on attaining the age of 55, or to the estate should death happen before the above age is reached.

THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

which is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in the East, can issue a Policy for the above amount at the following rates:—

Age next birthday.	Monthly premium.
20	Rs. 12 14 8
25	Rs. 15 0 0
30	Rs. 18 0 4
35	Rs. 22 9 8
40	Rs. 30 1 8

An additional payment of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 on the year's premium would cover all war risks for Military Officers engaged in any part of the world on active service.

Rates for other amounts and all information regarding Life Assurance given on application to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl'g. RESERVE FUND	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl'g. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL	,, 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. E." Advertising Dept. "Times" Office, Bombay.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

LATEST MEDALS:—Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.
Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1896.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT 'XMAS TIME.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"

Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS FABRICS FOR
MORNING
VISITING
DINNER
BALL
GOWNS

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,
CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market, Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year. Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein
Germany.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
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WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Tha'ping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND, | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange: grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods a rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 13,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....,, 4,500,550 = ,, 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....,, 4,130,000 = ,, 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCIES:—MURREE, (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,57,360	0 0
Reserves and Rest	,,	11,06,292	9 5
Deposits	,,	1,04,06,910	7 10
Bills and Acceptances	,,	5,85,358	14 3
Sundries	,,	1 09,026	13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12 11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	21,84,516	2 4
Loans, Bills and Advances	,,	1,14,95,568	11
Government and other Authorised Securities	,,	4,30,622	14 6
Properties and Dead Stock	,,	2,32,036	3 7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	,,	322,304	13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12 11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum or 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st July, 896.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interest or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

Digitized with financial support from the Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 5h. 28m. High water, 0-45m., 0-21a. Low water, 6-45m., 6-18a.
Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Elphinstone Circle, 3 p.m.
Results of University examination.—B.A. and first B. A.
Special Prayer Meeting *re* Plague and Scarcity, St. Thomas' Cathedral.
Day of Special Intercession for Plague and Famine in the Protestan Churches.
Special Prayer Meeting of Parsees, *re* Bubonic fever, Banajee's fire temple, 3-30 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre, Taylor-Carrington Dramatic Company.
Roller Skating Rink.
Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway, Concert of Christmas Music, 8-45 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 4-30 p.m.

THE Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening.

POLICE APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Morar Rao Shivshagar the late Inspector of Police in the Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay, has been appointed Superintendent of Police, Junagadh State.

A MAHOMED FAIR.—The annual Mahomedan fair held at the Seddee Durgah, Tandal Street, takes place to-day. The Neshan and Sandal processions in connection with the fair, will leave the Durgah at 1 p.m. and 9 p.m. respectively.

THE THEFT AT DR. WATER'S BUNGALOW.—With reference to the theft of a clock committed at the bungalow of Dr. Waters, it appears that the clock, which had been left on a table in the dining room, could not have been taken away by a passer-by through the window, unless he entered the compound of the bungalow.

Y. M. C. A. GRANT ROAD BRANCH.—Consequent upon a special Intercessory Meeting having been arranged for to-night at 8 o'clock, in the Grant Road Methodist Episcopal church, in response to the call to prayer from the Bishop of Bombay on account of the plague and famine, the annual meeting of this branch, which had been fixed for this evening, will not be held.

OBITUARY.—The death of Miss Hirabai, daughter of Mr. Krisharao Nana, and grand-daughter of Mr. Nana Bapuji Kale, occurred at her family residence at Borbhat Lane. The girl, writes a correspondent, was sick with fever for three days and breathed her last at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. She was amiable and of an obliging disposition. Her untimely death is to be mourned by all her relatives.

THE HIGH COURT BENCH.—Yesterday, at the Bombay High Court, Mr Justice Jardine, who returned on Sunday from leave to Europe, sat on the bench of the Appellate Side with Mr Justice Ranade. The Chief Justice sat in the other court on the Appellate Side with Mr. Justice Parsons. Mr. Justice Candy, Mr. Justice Strachey and Mr. Justice B. Tyebjee sat respectively in the three courts on the Original Side.

UMBRELLA MERCHANT ROBBED.—Moosa Haji Ahmed, an umbrella merchant, having his shop at Sarring Street, Chukla, reported to the police on Saturday morning that about 7 a.m. that day he left his shop, leaving his cotton sudrya containing one silver watch with gold chain attached, currency notes and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 400, on a nail in the shop and on his return in about fifteen minutes found the sudraya with its contents stolen.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Regular mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Mirzapore, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Thursday.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Inhambane, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Pretoria and Cape Colony, per extra s s Karbela, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Thursday.—Mails for Aden, per extra s. s. Canning, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m. to-morrow, (Wednesday.)

MISCHIEF BY A NEW HORSE.—On Saturday morning a young Australian horse was being broken on the Chowpatty Sea beach, when the animal became frightened at the cracking of a whip behind him and knocking down his breaker Peroshah Framji and a syce Dewan Bahlibar, bolted along the Queen's Road where the animal collided with a hackney-bandy belonging to Dr. Erachshaw Jamshedji Hakim, breaking the door and injuring his own off hock. The horse was stopped at the French Bridge by a townsman, named Ahmed Aboo.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Mr. Mallandaine, Band Master will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 5-45 :—

March.....	L'Esprit de Corps..... Mallandaine
Selection.....	Somnambula ..... Bellini
Fantasia.....	Auf den Alpen ..... Herefurth
Valse.....	Fusionen..... Strauss
Selection.....	Gemiman Joe..... Slaughter
Galop.....	Bald da Bald Dort..... Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE OF BURGLARY.—Juda Reubin an Arab merchant, residing in a room on the first floor of a chawl at Ripon Road, reported to the police on Saturday morning that during his absence from home during the previous night some persons or person entered his room by breaking a brass padlock on the door and stole from a box, which was secured with an iron lock, eight currency notes for Rs. 20 each, seven for Rs. 10 each, silver ornaments valued at Rs. 28, and Rs. 8 in cash. The police made enquiries, but neither the brass padlock on the door nor the iron one on the box could be found; but an iron lock which was not claimed by the complainant was found secured on the door instead of the brass padlock as stated by him. This being a suspicious circumstance the police searched complainant's house, with the result that four currency notes for Rs. 20 each, three for Rs. 10 each, two halves for Rs. 10 each and five large gold earrings valued at Rs. 100, were discovered under his mattress. When the police discovered the latter property the complainant stated that it was not connected with the stolen property.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Girgaum Road, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Bhagee, aged fifteen years, the wife of one Heeraoo Burath. Deceased was brought down to Bombay about two months ago from her native country and she resided with her husband and his parents at Hamalwady, Dhobie Talao. A few days after her arrival the husband ordered her not to go out of the house, in case, as the husband stated, she might get into bad company. In spite of this injunction of her husband, it is alleged Bhagee went out, and was scolded by her husband and his mother. On Friday evening when the husband and his mother returned home from work they missed from neighbours that deceased had been out twice or thrice and when questioned by them she made some excuses. About half-an hour afterwards Bhagee was missed from hom, and although a search was made for her, shewas not to be found. A report was made to the police. On Sunday afternoon a policeman, No. 1711 C, doing duty near Dhobie Talao tank, observed the body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water. The policeman informed Inspector Robinson who had the body removed from the tank. There were no marks of violence. A verdict of sucide was recorded.

FATAL ACIDENT TO AN OCTOGENARIAN.—Mr Allan F Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Oculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Laloo Teewaree, a Mahomedan mendicant, aged eighty years, having no fixed place of residence. The deceased was lame and used to walk with a crutch under oe arm, and a stick in the other hand. About half-pas 5 o'clock on the morning of the 13th instant, the mendicant, together with several other persons, was standing below the steps of the Rungaree Moholla Mosque. Just then a tram car drawn by two horses came from the direction of Pydownee on its way to the Crawford Markets, and as the car arrived within ten paces from the steps of the mosque, the driver whistled to the driver of a Municipal mes; van which was coming from the opposite direction and was on the tram lines. The driver of the van, who appeared to be asleep, roused himself and seizing the reins, turned the van to the side of the mosque. The several other persons who were standing with the deceased below the musjid steps, got on to the steps as the van approached them, but deceased being lame could not get on to the steps in time and was consequently knocked down by one of the bullocks of the van and before the driver could pull up, one of the wheels of the van passed over both his legs. A policeman came up and conveyed the deceased in an unconscious state to the Oculdas Tejpal Hospital. On admission into the Hospital, the deceased was examined by the House Surgeon and was found to have sustained a compound fracture of the left leg, the ends of the fractured bones protruding through the wounds. There was also a fracture of both the bones of the right leg and a lacerated wound of two inches on the left knee joint. He refused amputation of the left leg and died on Sunday afternoon. It also appears that the deceased was admitted into the same Hospital about three years ago suffering from fracture of the left thigh. It left deformity of the thigh, which necessitated his going about with support. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of accidental death.

ROWLANDS MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy only Rowlands' Macassar Oil, of 20 Hatton Garden London.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION RESULT.

THE result of the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University was declared, yesterday afternoon, at the University. Long before the hour fixed for the annouenement of the result, a large number of candidates assembled in the compound of the University, anxiously waiting to hear the result. The total number of candidates, who appeared at the examination, was 3,375, which, when compared with the figures of last year, shows an increase of 369 candidates. Out of these 3,375 candidates, 1,336 were examined in Bombay, 752 in Poona, 749 in Ahmedabad, 385 in Belgaum and 153 in Karachi. Out of these 3,375 candidates 1,229 were declared to have passed the test: 478 in Bombay, 276 in Poona, 233 in Ahmedabad, 153 in Belgaum and 90 in Karachi. The Cawasji Jehanghir Latin Scholarship has been awarded to (159) Paul Braganza; while the Bai Maneckbai Byramji Jeejeebhoy Prize has been secured by (650) a Parsee lady candidate named Piroja Jamshedji Kharshedji. The Jagannath Sankarset Scholarships have been awarded to (1569) Vinayak Sakharam Ghate and (1852) Lakshman Venkatesh Naik. The result of the candidates representing the following numbers will be declared later on :—594 and 2132. The following are the names of the successful candidates :—

BOMBAY CENTRE.

Acharya, Mahipat Keshavrao
Acharya, S Wamanrao
Adagra, Barjorji Mancherji
Adhikari R Tulsides
Almeida Louisa
Ankleasria, N Navroji
Ansari, Sherali Sadikali
Antia, Manekshah Jamshedji
Ashburner, K Kavasji
Asli, Jamshedji Dinshaw
Athalde, Franklin H
Athalye, K Damodar
Athavale, Krishnaji Balvant
Athavale W Ramchandra
Athavale, Y Vishvanath
Audibh, B Dhanji
Bagli, Sorabji Pallonji
Balsara, Rustomji Manekji
Balsara, Sohrab Jamshedji
Balshada, Ratanji Ijarji
Bam, Parshuram Vishnu
Bapat, Shankar Damodar
Bardi, Shapurji Framji
Baria, Dosabhoy Shapurji
Basinkar, Devidas Ramrao
Batlivala, Rustomjee Framji
Behramann, Joseph
Belekar, R Baburao
Belsare, Vishnu Anant
Bengali, Cavasji Framji
Betai Govordhandas Chhagan
Bhagaria, Dinsha Pallonji
Bhagvat, Krishnaji Vinayak
Bhalinderkar K Lakshman
Bhajivala, Framroz Limji
Bharre, Joseph Robert
Bhatt, M Jayanand
Bhatia, Narayandas Sundarji
Bhatavdekar, Waman Hari
Bhave, Ganesh Raoji
Bhave, Kashinath Bhaskar
Bhawnagri, Harilal Lowji
Bhide, Lakshman Vasudev
Bhide, Purushotam Damodar
Bhide, Shridhar Damodar
Bhiso, D Balkrishna
Bilimoria J Manchersha
Bilimoria, Jehangir Framji
Bilimoria, K Dhanjibhoy
Bilimoria, Manekji Jamshedji
Bindiginavale, K V Iyengar
Bodas, Gopal Hari
Boorman, John
Draganza, Paul
Brown, Allan Seton
Capt, Manchershaw Edalji
Carreras, Knilly Joannette
Charbhai, S Raghunath
Chargeman, D Pestonji
Charikar, Judah Samuel
Charna, M Cuvarji
Chilloi, Jehangir Ardeshar
Chikate, Ramchandra Santo
Chinoi, Kaikhushro Ardeshir
Chislett, Edmund Vivian
Chitnis, Dattatraya Sitaram
Chonkar Sitaram Sukhanand
Christie David
Coachman, J Sorabjee
Cole, Margaret Amelia
Colombawalla, M Rustomji
Commissariat, K Rattansha
Commissariat, S Hormazsha
Contractor, M Adarji
Creach, Maude
Critchell, Ethel Baker
Dabholkar, D Yeshwant
Dadachanji, A Meherwanji
Dadachanji, B Merwanji
Dadachanji, F Kershaspji
Dadibarjor, P Rustomji
Dalal, Kavasji Pestonji
Dalal, Shivshankar Shamji
D'Almeida, John Edmund
Dandekar, Eknath Narayan
Dandekar, J Shridhar
Dandekar, K Mahadev
Daroga, Framji Bhikhaji
Daru, Balvachram Dayabhai
Dastur, Ardeshir Darabji
Dastur, Jarbanoo
Dastur, Minochar Jamaspji
Dastur, Pherozshah Edalji
Dastur, Rana Kaikhusru
Datar, Shankar Vaman
Date, Dattatraya Hari
Daver, Dinsha Limjibhoy
Daver, Kaikhosru Pestonji
Debu, Jamshedji Pestonji
Desai, G Kashavji
Desai, C Narayanbhai
Desai, Durlabhji Naranji
Desai, Edulji Kharshedji
Desai, Jamasji Temulji
Desai, K Motabhai
Desai, Maganlal Bhimbhai
Desai, M Khandubhai
Desai, R Gulamhussein
Desaiprabhu, P Mahadev
Deshpande, S Dinkar
DeSilva, Braz Francis
Dhabhar, K Rustomji
Dhebar, Motilal Shivshankar
Dholakia, J Vajeshankar
Dias, Estolano
Dias, Joseph
Dias, Joseph Sylvester
Divan, Manekial Lallubhai
Divecha, K Jehangir
D'Luna, Lignorio Piedade
D'Luna, Vitinho
Doctor, Byram Shapurji
Doctor, Serenebai Pestonji
Dolas, P Ramkrishna
Dordi, Jahangirji Byramji
Dorie, Ramchandra Motiram
Dos Remedios, A Baptista
Dos Remedios, A Francis
D'Souza, Peter Cajetan
Dubash, Hormasji Nanabhai
Easton, L Vivian O'Brian
Engineer, Bhicaji Ardeshir
Engineer, Rustomji Mervanji
Erawna, Ardeshir Nowroji
Esperance, Manuel Francis
Faria, John Augustine
Fernandes, Cecilia
Fernandes, Josephine
Finnigan, William
Fischer, Amelia
Fitter, Ardeshir Framji
Forbes, Ratanji Naservanji
Freitas, Angelo Mary
Gadgil, Ramchandra Raoji
Gadkari, R Vinayak
Gadkari, Vasudev Rajaram
Gaikwad, Nana Gyanoba
Gallagher, Gerald
Gazdar, B Cossabhoy
Gazdar, Palanji Bomanji
Gazdar, Rustom Motabhai
Gazdar, Shapurji Cuverji
Ghosvala, D Bhimjibhai
Girnara, Bhagvanji Premji
Godinho, Januario
Gogawala, S Adarji
Gonsalves, Braz L
Gonsalves, Joseph Francis
Goregamkar, K Harischandra
Guest, William George
Guilmartin, Henry Thomas
Gupte, Damodar Sakharam
Hakim, Taharali Mohomedali
Hirsch, Robert David
Hogan, Robert
Hoogwerf, Raymond
Irani, Barjor Sorabshaw
Irani, Khodabax Behram
Italia, Pirojshah Navroji
Jagani, A Mahomed Husein
Jahagirdar, K Venkatrao
Jahevala, Jehangirji Framji
Jambhekar, N Narayan
Jamsetji, Jeejeebhai N Sorabji
Jhagde, Ganpat Krishnaji
Jhala, Chunilal Jagjivan
Jijikan, M Dhanjibhai
Jitekar, Haji Ibrahim
Jog, Narayan Sadashiv
Jog, Trimbak Mahadev
Joshi, Adiram Vasudev
Joshi, C Tapishankar
Joshi, Chintaman Nilkanth
Joshi, Keshavrao Anandrao
Joshi, P Harjivan
Judah, David
Judah, Soloman
Kabraji, Jal Kaikhushru
Kahanji, Serene Kaikhushru
Kamodia, K Kuverji
Kampani, Bhogilal Bhaidas
Khadalkar, S Vithal
Kanga, Darabsha Dinsha
Kapadia, Framji, Nowroji
Kapadia, Pirozshaw Bezanji
Kapadia, S Purshottamdas
Kapadia, Sorabji Darasha
Karaka, Gustasp Jamshedji
Karanjia, K Nassarvanji
Kazi, B Habibsahib
Kelkar, Krishnaji Hari
Kelly, Jeremiah
Khambata, A Dossabhai
Khambata, B Manekji
Khambata, Piroshe Pestanji
Khambata, S Rustamji
Khambata, Sorab Manekji
Khandekar, H Vyankatesh
Kharodi, J Manishankar
Kharshedji, Piroja Jamshedji
Khasukhian, S Hormasji
Khot, Dattatraya Moreshvar
Kisa, Sorabji Dinshaw
Kirtikar, B Shamrao
Kolatkar, Kashinath Krishna
Kolhatkar, Nilkanth Vishnu
Koshe, Vinayak Kashinath
Kothare, Dattatraya Ramrao
Kothari, P Trikamji
Lad, Mangesh Anant
Lakhani, Fazal Dhalla
Lala, G Pranjivan
Lall, Jehangir Mancherji
Lall, Nassarvanji Dadabhoy
Lalit, Kashinath Nilkanth
Laskari, Ardeshir Minocher
Leitnvale, J H Nanabhoy
Lentin, Palanji Ratanji
Limaye, V Prabhakar
Lobo, Cayetan Francis
Lobo, L Juanilo do Carmo
Lokhande, D Ramkrishna
Mackenzie, Edith Seadforth
Madivale, Lakshman Balvant
Madoo, Naval Rustamjee
Mahamad, A S Shamsherali
Mahamad, Khair Khan
Mahony, Philip
Majmudar, Manher Manekial
Makda, Adamji Ismailji
Mandlia, G Hemraj
Mandrekar, Raoji Raghunath
Mangavkar, D Raghunath
Mankar, P Anandrao
Mank-r, Vinayak Babaji
Manohar, G Kashinath
Marathe, Bhaskar Vishnu
Marathe, Prabhakar Krishna
Marathe, S Purushottam
Marshe, V Narayan
Markar, N Nassarvanji
Marzban, Rustam Jehangiroy
Master, Bapuji Curseji
Master, Kahnoo Dadabhai
Mavalvala, Edalji Nowroji
Mavji, Framroz Dhanjibhai
McDonald, Edgar John Cecil
McEwan, Alexander
Meher Homji, A Manchersha
Mehta, Barjorji Dadabhai
Mehta, Barjorji Framji
Mehta, C Vijbhukandas
Mehta, Daly E Nasarvanji
Mehta, Dhirajlal Lalbhai
Mehta, Dinsha Hormasji
Mehta, H Keshavram
Mehta, Johangir Dorabji
Mehta, K Byramji (E S)
Mehta, Kalkhusru Phirozsha
Mehta, Kavarji Nowroji
Mehta Lakshmidas Manekial
Mehta, Mancherji Hormasji
Mehta, M Gordhandas
Mehta, Manu Astikram
Mehta, Motilal Nagindas
Mehta, Narandas Nagindas
Mehta, R Balvantram
Mehta, R Karpurram
Mehta, Shavaksha Byramji
Merchant, A H Esoof
Meronant, Lalji Trikamdas
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"PRIMUS" STOVE burns without wick, smoke or soot, and emits no smell, Boils a quart of water in five minutes. Travellers will find it a perfect boon, and no Household should be without it. Price Rs. 8, Rs. 10 and Rs. 22. Sole Agents for India, D. D. POSTWALLA and Co., 87, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

NILGHERRY TEA.—This Rich Choice Blend at Re. 1 per lb. cannot be equalled by any other Teas at even Rs. 1-8 per lb. MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. J. Reed's Furniture, Piano, Safety Bicycle, etc., at Khusroo Lodge Nesbit Road, Byculla, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.

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REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PANCHGANI.—WANTED to "LET" or "SELL" a Magnificent Bungalow situated in a Park like compound, well planted and watered (present tenant, Dr. Dimmock).—Apply to MORGAN and BALKRISHNA, Poona.

WANTED, for Calcutta First-class Hotel, YOUNG ENGLISH LADY as Barmaid. Good Salary.—Apply, "M. N.," care of this Office.

WANTED, a FEMALE HOSPITAL ASSISTANT, for Rajkot. Must have passed Government Examination for Hospital Assistants or Grant Medical College Examination for female graduates, Pay Rs. 75 Quarters free. Apply to Miss Wickham, Zenana Medical Officer, Rajkot.

PROOF READER—WANTED, Smart Assistant Reader, Press Department. None but experienced steady men need apply. "X," care of this Office.

AT SPECIAL REQUEST.—Our FISH POND OPENS early this Season, on SATURDAY, 19th Instant, Thousand are satisfied every year. Treat your Children at SHROFF BROTHERS.

FRESH NOVELTIES in Toys, Dolls, Fancy and Useful Presents opened by us this week. Two Annas Discount allowed to all on X'mas Goods at SHROFF BROTHERS.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets Show-room, open daily.

FOR SALE.—Complete turnout, (Light English built Victoria, newly done up) and BAY ARAB GELDING, (6 years). offers—Address "H. H." care of this office.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, pair of pretty little OPERA GLASSES, by Watson, London, just recieved, cost £ 3, 3, (Rs. 50), will take Rs. 35 cash. Handsome Christmas present for a Lady. Apply "Rays," care of this Office.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now OPEN. It is most comfortable and is very centrally situated. It contains good detached Bungalows suitable for families, all open to Westerly breeze. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate. For terms, etc., apply to PROPRIETORS, Rugby Hotel.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at this Hotel for nearly a fortnight, during that time I received every attention from the Proprietor and his servants. My wife who joined me for a few days at the Hotel also received the same kind attention. In fact, we were treated more as guests than as casual visitors. We are very much obliged to the Proprietor for all his kindness and wish him every success.—REV. DAVID FINLAYSON, Saoni, Chappara, Central Provinces.

THE Giant Patent PHŒNIX with 48 Harmonium Steel Reeds and 6 Metal Tunes and case complete, Rs. 150. Never imported into India before. A powerful Hand Organ suitable for Dances or Dancing Halls.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

LAWN MOWERS.—The Patent Excelcior the best of all, in sizes from 8 to 20 inches.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, the other cries, Oh !! I have been using since 40 years ! !!

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera during the late epidemic.....as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

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WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most Moderate Rates, then go to MEAKIN & Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, next to Rose and Co., Rs. 3-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 8 as. per doz. allowed for empty bottles returned.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 21.

No further telegrams through Reuter calling for notice in this column have been received since those referred to in our Report of Saturday evening's date and we now annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton :—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	331,000	224,000	355,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom.	158,000	81,000	215,000
" Continent	119,000	45,000	95,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4 390,000	3,110,000	4,724,000
" exports to U. K. do.	1,628,000	914,000	1,527,000
" " to Continent do.	1,319,000	1,002,000	1,590,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,260,000	1,934,000	1,259,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 19th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	4,196,000	3,920,570	4,512,530
" " Surats	133,000	153,140	127,730

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	856,000	964,580	1,073,070
" London	9,000	6,000	7,000
American Afloat	320,000	262,000	438,000
East Indian "	4,000	4,000	10,000
Total ...	1,189,000	1,236,580	1,528,070
Price of Middling-Americans	4 2-32d.	4 19-32d.	3 1-32d.
" Good Dhollera	3 17-32d.	3 7-8d.	2 5-8d.
Difference ...	17-32d.	23-32d.	13-32d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	1,83,639
" " Branches	"	"	34,225
Other "	Dec.	"	12,61,821
Government Securities	"	"	80,614
Other authorised "	unchanged.		
Loans	Inc.	"	3,78,243
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	3,61,042
Balances with other Banks	"	"	37,094
Cash	"	"	9,71,005

The demand for Money and the scarcity of that commodity increased during the week covered by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day, which shows a further falling off in the Cash Balance of 9½ lakhs, making it stand on Saturday afternoon at 121½ lakhs. The withdrawals from Private Deposits were a good deal less last week than in the week preceding, at some 12½ lakhs compared with 28½ lakhs; while the increase in Loans was about the same as then; but in Bills Discounted there had been a decrease of 3½ lakhs, the net addition to Trade Requirements thus disclosed being 12½ lakhs, against an increase of 34½ lakhs in the same direction shown by the previous Return. In Government Deposits there was little movement last week, small additions at the Bank's head office and branches giving a total increase of some 2½ lakhs.

COTTON.—A very small business has again been done in this staple by exporters, only 250 Damergaum at Rs. 174, and 100 Bhosawal at Rs. 167 having been reported. The Mills on the other hand, have bought 550 Bengal, at Rs. 140 160; 300 each of Akote, at Rs. 169; and Dhulia, at Rs. 157; and 2 each of Bhosawal, at 161½; and Khamgaum at Rs. 172 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady and prices are all unchanged.

According to the weather and crop telegraphic reports to hand this morning the picking of the Cotton in the Broach district had become general; and at Wadwan, in the Dhollera circle, the plants were ready for picking; while of Bhownugor in the same circle they were flourishing and in flower; in either districts the weather was bright and fine and the ripe crops were being harvested under favouring circumstances.

WHEAT and SEEDS have shown no change to-day, the export demand having been upon the usual moderate rate, prices being unaltered and the tone of both markets steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	7,713 bales.
Wheat	4,718 cwts.
Gingelly	1,965 "
Rice	2,477 "

FREIGHTS are quiet at previous quotations, which-however, continued to lack the list of actual business.

EXCHANGE opened quiet but steady at 1s. 3 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but Mercantile Paper being scarce, and there having been a moderate enquiry for Bank Paper, rates closed 1-32d. easier as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31/16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 3 13d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 9-32d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 3 3-8d.	do.
Francs do.	1·62	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 100¼ for Money, and 100¼ for Account, for 3½ per Cents, but rates declined to 100 1/8 and 100 3/8 in the two positions respectively, recovering, however, in a steady market and closing at an advance of 1-16th per cent on open ing quotations. 98 has been named for Threes.

SHARES.—This market has been virtually closed to-day, in anticipation of the holidays, and quotations are all unchanged.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera 3 17-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols 110 5-8

3 per cent. Rentes 102⅓

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 118

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 62 11-16

Bar Silver 29 7-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular arrived here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE., DEC. 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mazagon, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The Florio Rubattino Co's steamer Lombro from Bombay arrived here this morning.

PENANG, DEC 19.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gesolo, from Kubes, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

HONGKONG, DEC. 19.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem from Bombay arrived this afternoon.

THE s s Courland of Messrs Dada Abdoolla and Co that left Bombay on 30 November reached Natal on 18th instant.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 21.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia s—12 cases whisky, Phipson and Co.
Clan Alpine s—10 cases whisky, Fleming Shaw and Co.
Hispania s—23 cases whisky, Croft Mody and Co.
Clan Maclean s—2 cases whisky, James Connell.

FROM LONDON.

India s—1 case whisky, 1 case portwine, Cutler Palmer and Co; 4 cases provision, 2 cases soap, 1 case paper, M Kooka; 2 cases olmenstores, A Hormusjee Aderjee.
Peninsular s—15 cases port, 3 cases sherry, Croft Mody and Co; 2 cases portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 8 case oilmenstores, 1 case ham, Dinshaw Sorabjee,
Mazagon s—2 cases champagne, Croft Mody and Co.
Thames s—31 bales paper, E. D Sassoon and Co; 8 cases medicine &c, V Bhikha and Co; 40 cases ale stout, Cutler Palmer and Co; 2 cases medicine, Hoerjee Mooljee, and Co., 4 bales printing paper. Balcrishna Sazba and Co; 3 cases medicine, 6 cases bacon, 1 case confectionery, 2 cases paper. D. Dadabhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—10 cases glassware, Bauer and Krause; 5 cases glass bangles, Framjee a Daver and Sons.
Himalaya s—1 case champagne, Croft Mody and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Baroda s—64 cases glassware, Jaffer Runmull; 49 cases glass ware Hajee Shewjee; 105 cases window glass, T. Ebramjee.
Drachenfels s—71 cases earthenware, Cussum Nanjee and Co

FROM BORDEAUX.

Thames s—185 cases brandy Nowrojee Ardeseer and Sons.

FROM HAMBURG.

Baroda s—30 cases glassware, Jaffer Runmull; 12 cases glassware, &c. Hajee Shewjee.
Raventhaler s—100 drams methylated spirit, B Rogold and Bergmain.
Stolzenfels s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Jamsetjee and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Thames s—28 cases cheese, Hoerjeebhoy Manockjee and Co.

FROM BOULOGNE.

India s—8 cases champagne, F. J Welsh.

FROM CHARENTE.

Locksley Hall s—120 cases brandy, Dunjeebhoy Cowasjee,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

ADLEY—WRIGHT—Nov. 25, at the parish church, Renhold, Beds., Surg.-Gen, W. H. Adley, Ret. List H. M. Bengal Army, of Cleddy Lodge, Pembrokeshire, to Ada Eliza, only daughter of the late A. J. Wright, Esq., of Chichester.

DURHAM—BARRON—Nov. 23, at the Oratory, Brompton, William Campbell, eldest son of the late William Bruce Durham, of Calcutta, to Ethel Agnes, eldest daughter of Montagu Barron, of 25, Palace-gate, W.

FREMANTLE—FREMENTLE—Dec. 1, at St. Peter's Cranley-gardens, Sydney Robert Fremantle, Lieutenant Royal Navy H.M.S. Prince George, eldest son of Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund Fremantle, K.C.B., C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, to Leila Hope, younger daughter of Delvin Fremantle, Lieutenant Royal Navy, and Mrs. Robinson, Thumblands, Farnham.

PLOWDEN—MORTON—Caps—On the 2nd Dec., at St. Mary's, Willesden, by the Rev. B.T. Allay, M.A., (late Archdeacon of Calcutta), Surg.-Capt. John Plowden Morton (L.M.S.), only son of the late Surg.-Major Morton, of Raleigh, Bideford, to Laura Annie, daughter of Charles Smith, Landview House, Orgar, Essex.

SERRES—MISKIN—Nov. 30, at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Addiscombe, Rev. Henry Arthur Serres, M.A., son of the late Col. Serres, Madras Staff Corps, to Ella Harriette, widow of William Miskin, of Lloyd's, and of Belvedere, Kent, and daughter of the late H. G. Komp, of Althorne, Essex.

DEATHS.

BOULTON—At Dinard, France, Major-Gen. Charles Frederick Boulton, Bombay Staff Corps, of Norman House, Stansted, Essex, aged 65.

GLYNN—Nov. 28, at Batcombe Rectory, Somerset, Harriet Wells Glynn, widow of Major J. E. Glynn, 4th M.N.I., aged 75.

GREY—Nov. 29, at Moreton Pinkney Manor, Northamptonshire, Charles Grey, formerly of the India Office, eldest son of the late Admiral the Hon. George Grey, aged 80.

REYNOLDS—Nov. 29, Herbert Charles Reynolds (Bob), eldest son of Herbert William Reynolds, of the Indian Civil Service, and Ethel, his wife, aged 12.

ROSS—Dec. 2, at Rydal, Wimbledon, Col. John Stephen Ross, J.P. (late Madras Staff Corps), aged 70.

ST.—QUINTIN—Dec. 1, at Blackheath, Annabella Mary Cassan, widow of William St. Quintin, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, aged 70.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1896.

THE members of the large and representative Famine Relief Committee formed at the Town Hall meeting last week have been requested to attend a meeting at the Municipal Offices this afternoon at 4-30, for the purpose of appointing an executive committee. This is the only practicable course, for the general committee is far too large to be able to deal effectively with the multifarious details of the work which the collection and distribution of a Famine Fund will involve. The length of the list is justifiable in so far as it assures the general public of the hearty sympathy and support shown by prominent citizens towards the movement. It may be desirable to consult the committee with regard to the general lines of policy to be pursued. But the detailed work will be unsatisfactorily performed, unless it is delegated by the committee appointed at the Town Hall meeting to a few suitable men from within its own ranks. When this has been done steps can be taken to definitely formulate a plan of campaign. It is well that time has been taken by the forelock, and that Bombay has not in this matter assumed the same attitude as Calcutta. In the great city on the Hooghly it has been decided not to start a Famine Fund until the need for it is more directly manifested by authenticated news of acute want in the Mofussil. But in Bengal as in Bombay the food crops are certain to be poor in the extreme. The scarcity may not at present be so great as to be beyond the compass of the efforts Government are putting forth. It is to be remembered that the suffering following a failure of the crops grows every week until an acute stage is reached. The poor ryot who lives from hand to mouth sees his little stock of grain diminished daily to meet the needs of himself and his family. As he is not earning the means of replacing it, he has to betake himself and his family to the relief works provided by the Government. The weekly statements issued from the Bombay Secretariat bear periodical testimony to this inevitable law of growing distress in famine years. The few hundred people who for the first three or four weeks constituted the total number on relief works have grown into over a hundred thousand, inclusive of the non-working children. The same thing was observable in the famine twenty years ago, when although the demand for relief for the first few weeks was very limited, the average number of persons employed by Government inclusive of non-working children, was 285,000. In times like these the price of grain rises in inverse ratio to the ability of the people to purchase it. Great things are hoped from the importation of food stuffs, but it is to be remembered that even if these anticipations are fulfilled great suffering will still be felt. A man who does not possess a single anna has not the purchasing power to buy grain, whether it be at famine rates or at ordinary prices. Moreover, if grain is imported it will be on business rather than philanthropic principles save in the case of Grain Trading Companies such as that which has been formed in Bombay. The Government will not go back from their declared policy of refusing to take this work upon themselves, save under the most exceptional circumstances not likely to occur. A Reuter's telegram published yesterday stated that maize was being shipped from New York to India under Government order. This may possibly refer to the United States Government—though that is unlikely—but it certainly does not refer to the Government of India. We have the best authority for stating that no orders for maize or any other grain have been given by the latter authority.

In October last, when famine first seemed inevitable throughout the greater part of India, the Viceroy made a strong and pressing appeal for the aid of private citizens in the work of coping with it, and this appeal has since been supplemented by similar expressions from the heads of Provincial Governments. The movement started here last week not only has the earnest sympathy of Lord Sandhurst who presided at the Town Hall meeting—it has practically been initiated by his Excellency. It is an open secret that the inception of the proposal to start a Presidency Famine Fund the present juncture came from the Governor himself. His Excellency has given very close personal attention to the condition of affairs throughout the Presidency, and his active participation in the present effort is in itself a guarantee that no needless haste has been shown in the matter. A large famine fund cannot be collected and distributed to the best advantage unless the methods of work are carefully planned in advance, and this settlement of the plan of campaign necessarily occupies a good deal of time. The preparations for a war must be made in advance if the enemy is to be successfully coped with. Since a fight with famine is inevitable it is much better that the auxiliary and volunteer forces to whom Government are looking for aid should now prepare to enter the field at an opportune moment, rather than delay preparation until the campaign on which Government entered some weeks back is at its hot test. It is to be hoped therefore that the considerations which have induced the citizens of Calcutta to await more acute distress before starting a Fund will not operate in the minds of the charitable public in Bombay, and lead them to defer their contributions until a later period. In this case, as in many others where charity is concerned, that which is given promptly is twice given. Another mistake that may be made respecting this effort is to suppose that, like a testimonial or memorial fund to some wealthy and honoured citizen, the Famine Relief Fund is solely to be supported by opulent persons. It is understood that steps will be taken to give all classes of the community, save those who are in real need themselves, the chance to contribute. The rupee, eight annas, four annas, or even two annas of the workman and the mechanic will be received as thankfully as the cheque of three or four figures of the merchant, banker, official, or trader. Anyone who has all the necessaries to which he is accustomed, and who has a reasonable prospect of their continuance throughout the famine period, is welcome to cast into the treasury his mite. In all probability lists will be sent to the mills, so as to give the hands regularly employed an opportunity to help their less fortunate brethren. Even the masses of the Indian people are proverbially prone to give of their poverty to relieve the greater poverty of others. Already these charitable instincts have been generously exercised in innumerable cases in the private distribution of alms. But as we pointed out when first the famine cast its shadow over the land, private benevolence is liable to great abuse. The most helpful and effective charity is that which is organised on a business-like scale, and hence the movement that has been initiated by the Governor in conjunction with the retiring Sheriff and his successor, is to be heartily commended to the notice of those whose charity has so far been of an isolated or entirely sectional character.

WE mentioned yesterday the probability that at an early date the therapeutic serum for the mitigation of the mortality from bubonic fever will be available for experimental use, we are asked by M. Haffkin to add that he by no means guarantees that the serum will prove a complete remedy for that form of plague. The materials for such a conclusion are wanting. Dr. Yersin's anti-toxin prepared on the lines which reduced the mortality from diphtheria by fifty per cent. has been said to reduce the deaths from plague to eighty per cent. But Dr. Yersin has never made a statement to that effect. So far as is known that eminent savant has hitherto abstained from publishing any statement as to the process by which the serum is produced or as to its effects. The notices that have appeared in the press have not apparently been authorised or sanctioned by him. We are very much in the dark as to what has been actually done in China. Dr. Yersin has produced an anti-toxin for plague and used it apparently with good effect is beyond doubt. But in reply to a telegram despatched to him from Calcutta, two months ago, he sent two doses of the serum, which was all that was available, and stated that the production of more would take six months. A telegram from the French Consul-General at Calcutta last week stating that Dr. Yersin has returned to France, added that a supply of anti-toxin could not be obtained before February. Assuming that when telegraphed to in September the learned doctor placed horses under treatment, the six months of preparation, according to his method, would be completed by the end of February. If the serum be ready at that time it will take nearly another month to bring it from Saigon to Bombay. It is, therefore, very satisfactory to know that there is a reasonable expectation, as we said yesterday that long before that date there will be ample means of testing the value of anti-toxin as a curative agent in bubonic fever. With the caution which is natural to a man engaged in scientific inquiry M. Haffkine disclaims any power of prophecy as to the result. While recognising the correctness of that attitude on the part of the specialist, it is our duty to point out that there is excellent ground for the expectation that a large measure of success will attend this development of the lines on which M. Pasteur worked when it was a question that of stopping the ravages of the silk that was killing a great French industry, and of anthrax as fatal as the rinderpest to cattle, and of the disease which made havoc amongst poultry. The same method applied to diphtheria reduced the death-rate from that epidemic from fifty per cent. to twenty-six, that is to say, of fifty children doomed to die one half were saved. A method that has in the last few years proved so efficacious in eradicating disease of a malignant type, may without optimism be expected to prove fairly successful in dealing with bubonic fever in Bombay as it seems to have been in dealing with the severer forms of plague in China.

For after all the action of one microbe very nearly resembles that of another, differing only in nature of the malady they set up. The microbe of bubonic fever is like the rest a sort of fungus which propagates itself by fissure and again by fissure and continually by fissure from hour to hour until the morbific principles which it exudes in the process of perpetual growth poisons the man or animal in which it finds a habitat. It can not live without food of the kind suitable to it; when it is deprived of the necessary nourishment it dies of famine, as men and animals must do by an inexorable law. The bacillus—the little rod—which when magnified twelve hundred times is scarcely visible, being less than the twenty-fourth part of an inch in apparent length, lives on the white corpuscles of the blood, causing the serum of the blood to undergo a change so that it will no longer afford the necessary nutriment. It then dies out as grass dies out in a prolonged drought. This change can be brought about by the simple process of inoculating the horse or any other suitable animal with graduated doses of the virus until the strongest fail to have any effect. The administration of a small quantity of the serum of the immune horse will confer immunity on other animals, including man. That is the rationale of the system. It may be as well to reassure the humane by stating at once that not a single one of the fifteen horses submitted to this treatment by M. Haffkine at the Veterinary College at Parel has experienced pain or suffering in any form. They are not even conscious of the act of inoculation. The rise in temperature after the initial dose of five cubic centimetres is only two degrees. Larger doses every three or four days produce less and less disturbance, until the point is reached when upwards of one hundred and fifty can be administered without causing any reaction at all. "The horse is then immune." As we mentioned yesterday that is the stage at which the experiments at Parel have now arrived, without the loss or sickness of a single horse or goat or sheep. Time and care are required to increase the efficacy of the curative serum and then it will be possible to ascertain whether the anti-toxin of plague will be as satisfactory in its results as the anti-toxin of diphtheria. In order that the experiments may be carried out in the conditions best calculated to ensure success, it is necessary that the specialists who are working day and night to make it successful shall not be hurried or flurried. They must be allowed full time for all necessary precautions and the careful verification of every step until the whole process is complete. It was with a view to secure this exemption from the disturbing inquiries and anxieties of an impatient public, that we have hitherto abstained from even alluding to this and other equally delicate preoccupations of the specialists who have been engaged for the past two or three months on a very responsible and arduous work. The time has now come to state that though silent, and absorbed wholly in that work, the specialists, M. Haffkine and M. Hankin, with Mr. Surveyor, have not been idle, and that their anxious labours will not be fruitless.

CAPTAIN BERTIE-CLAY, R.A., an officer of but nine years' standing in the Ordnance Department, is to be congratulated on having solved one of the most difficult military problems of recent days. The Lee-Metford rifle was indisputably the best weapon in the world, but the bullet it fired was, if not worse than the magazine bullets of European armies, utterly incapable of performing the work required of it by the exigencies of British warfare. It sped to the target accurately enough and good results were made in practice. But the experience of the Chitral expedition proved that the bullet had not the stopping power it ought to have. A civilized soldier, once shot, will cease from troubling and betake himself to hospital for repairs, but a fanatic only begins to fight after he has been hit, and when a bullet goes through him in a non-vital part it merely serves to make him long for more. As Colonel Hill remarked the other day at the Meerut rifle-butts, the British soldier had come to the conclusion that the present service bullet, while very accurate and having great penetration, is wanting in stopping power, and that it would be likely to fail in stopping a rush of fanatics or a charge of cavalry. This loss of confidence by the soldier in the power of his rifle was so far recognised officially, that sanction was given to the British soldiers to file down the points of their bullets, with a view to weak

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

President Cleveland approves of the position taken up by Secretary Olney in the Cuban Question.

THE TURKISH CRISIS.

The *Times'* Constantinople correspondent says that before considering a plan of action the Ambassadors there will collect information, and this will probably occupy several weeks.

THE AUSTRALIAN WHEAT CROP.

It is estimated that the deficiency in the Australians wheat crop amounts to seven million bushels.

THE ITALIAN PRISONERS IN ABYSSINIA.

The first batch of King Menelik's Italian prisoners have arrived at Zeila.

FURTHER STATEMENT BY SENOR CANOVAS.

MADRID, Dec. 20.

Senor Canovas states that Spain would rather succumb than grant independence to Cuba, but is sincerely disposed to grant a satisfactory autonomous administration providing the rebels submit.

SENTENCE ON ANARCHISTS.

BARCELONA, Dec. 20.

A court-martial held here has sentenced to death eight Anarchists concerned in the bomb outrage in June.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE CUBAN QUESTION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.

Many members of the House of Representatives agree with Secretary Olney's views, and therefore an unexpected opposition to the Senate's Resolution is probable.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN HUNGARY.

VIENNA, Dec. 20.

Forty men have been killed by a firedamp explosion in a colliery belonging to the Austro-Hungarian State Railway. Twenty-seven others are missing, and access to those entombed is impossible.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The Bombay mails of the 5th instant arrived a Brindisi yesterday.

A SUIT AGAINST THE CALCUTTA TURF CLUB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

At the High Court, to-day, before Mr. Justice Sale, Mr. Pugh, barrister at-law, applied on behalf of Mr. John Carrapiet Galstaun for an admission of plaint against Mr. Justice Macpherson, Colonel Hunt Messrs. C. H. Moore, A. A. Apcar and C. C. Macleod, stewards, Calcutta Turf Club. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 50,000 as damages in respect to certain wrongful acts alleged to have been committed by the defendants in warning him off the Calcutta course and all other places where the Calcutta rules are in force, and perpetually disqualifying his pony Queenie from all races. The plaint was admitted, and Mr. Pugh then applied for rule calling upon the stewards of the Turf Club to show cause why their order should not be set aside. The plaint, which is a very long one, states that, by rule 23 of the Turf Club the stewards had certain powers as regards the Calcutta Race course, but that the second pony in the first two being the property of Mr. Garth the Solicitor, and Secretary, Dacca Races; these races being confined to local owners only. Mr. Stephen died about the beginning of June, 1896, leaving a widow as the legal personal representative, and Mr. Garth, who is an attorney of the High Court, thereupon became her legal adviser, and as such became possessed of certain letters written by the plaintiff to Mr. Stephen, with the other papers of the deceased. On the 4th July, 1896, Mr. Garth addressed to himself as honorary secretary, Dacca Races, an objection purporting to be made under rule 66 of the rules of racing to Mr. Stephen's pony having won Nawab's Purse, Cooch-Behar Cup, and Merchants' Cup on the ground that the pony Queenie declared to be the property of Mr. A. N. Stephen, of Dacca, was not either at the time of the entry, or at the time of starting, wholly owned by that gentleman. He said that the pony being at that time brought to the knowledge of the said Mr. A. N. Stephen, owned either in part or in whole by Mr. J. C. Galstaun, of Calcutta. Under Rule 44 such partnership should have been declared, and in consequence such non-declaration pony must be disqualified under any circumstances, but I contend that the partnership was intentionally and fraudulently concealed. Had the same been declared, the pony would have been unable to run under condition 1 of the said race meeting as published in the programme. Neiter club nor stewards have any power or authority to make rules for the regulation of the racing on other race courses in India or elsewhere.

The plaintiff believed that certain rules of racing made by the club and stewards have been adopted by some other voluntary associations for purposes of racing in places other than Calcutta. The plaintiff is not and never has been a member of the Calcutta Turf Club, or any other association for the purpose of racing in India, and also has never been subject to the rules of racing referred to except in so far as he had by entry of any horse or pony in Calcutta or other places, where these rules have been adopted, subjected himself to them. Mr. Galstaun maintains that the pony was owned on racing terms jointly by himself and Mr. Stephen, a resident of Dacca. The pony ran in Mr. Stephen's name at the Dacca races held last January. The pony was entered for three races all of which she won. Subsequently at the meeting of the stewards of the Dacca races and on evidence brought forward by Mr. Garth, Queenie was disqualified to all the three races, and the second pony in each race was declared to be the winner. The stewards also recommended that Mr. Galstaun be warned off the course and Queenie disqualified for life, and forwarded copies of the proceedings to the Turf Club. The Turf Club, in reply to stewards' recommendation, pointed out that no notice of proceedings had been sent to Mr. Galstaun, nor had he been allowed an opportunity of replying to the charge. Under the circumstances the stewards of the Turf Club could not consider the decision arrived at. Under such circumstances the decision arrived at by all is not one which they could recognise or give effect to. A letter was then written by Mr. Beadon, officiating Secretary, Dacca Races, calling upon him for explanation. The plaintiff replied wholly denying the truth of charges made against him. Until the beginning of June 1896 he never heard that Dacca races were limited to *bona fide* owners of horses or ponies residents of Dacca. He had never seen the programme of races in question, and only saw a copy of the prospectus of the races. On December 5th 1896, when his solicitors showed him one, he then ascertained for the first time all ponies running at the meeting were to be the *bona fide* property of local residents of Dacca. The stewards subsequently held a meeting, at which they resolved to adhere to the previous decision. The result was a long letter written to the Secretary, Calcutta Turf Club, the effect of which was that the Dacca stewards in view of "improbabilities and discrepancies" alleged by them consider that no jury would accept plaintiff's explanation that his conduct was the result of pure coincidence, and were, therefore, constrained to repeat their former recommendations. On the 13th November the plaintiff received a letter warning him off the course and disqualifying Queenie for life. The plaintiff insists that the defendants have not charged him with any specific fraud, and that their warning him off the Calcutta course and disqualification of Quennie were both unjust and result of prejudice. He denies that they had any jurisdiction over him. The plaintiff complains that the defendants caused a copy of a notice referred to to be published in the Racing Calender, which is sold to to the public for a small sum. On December 12th the plaintiff's attorneys sent the defendants a complaint of this proceeding and threatening action. A letter added that the plaintiff would run his horses that day unless forcibly prevented. The plaintiff attended the races, but was refused permission to run his horses. The plaintiff urges that the defendants are not the owners of the enclosure and had no right to prevent him. He claims a right of an owner in paddock. The money he spent in training his horses and engaging jockey had all been the cost as the result of the defendants' action. The Queenie was worth Rs. 10,000 as racing pony, but now it is not worth more than Rs. 500, so that the plaintiff had lost Rs. 9,500. He was entitled to a half share in Courallie entered for Viceroy's Cup, but had been obliged to sell the share at great sacrifice to his partner who had to make fresh entries at an expense of Rs. 1,050. The plaintiff, therefore, asks that a notice be served on the Turf Club, and the disqualification of Queenie be declared void, and that racing authorities may be restrained from interfering with his rights as owner and from preventing Queenie from running and from excluding plaintiff from stand and enclosure; also that defendants be ordered to pay the plaintiff Rs. 50,000 as damages. His Lordship granted the rule asked for.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 21.

Mrs. Whittaker's death still remains a mystery, though judicial enquiries being vigorously prosecuted on Saturday, Sunday and to-day. Mr. Templeton was examined at great length on each enquiry. Some nasty questions were put to the witnesses by Mr. Crawford, the Superintendent, Residency Police, who conducted the enquiries before Mr. Joshi, the Magistrate.

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

THE SCARCITY IN THE CONKAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have already said in one of my letters that for about two months more the scarcity will not be keenly felt in the Alibag taluka and generally in the Konkan districts, and on further inquiries I find that there is no reason to modify this opinion, though here and there we find a few cases requiring immediate help. But it does not follow from this that the people will be in a position to take care of themselves after two months. It is useless to expect that the few *sowkars* in the districts will come forward to assist the ryots in any way. Any hesitation, therefore, on the part of Government to arrange for relief works would be attended with serious consequences. The people may at first demur to accept low wages owing to the high prices ruling in these districts, but ultimately they will either have to accept the wages or resort to questionable means of living, and to avert the latter result both Government and few well-to-do people in the different districts would do well to consider the situation in its true aspects and do what is necessary before it is too late. The *sowkars* have to lower the prices of grain and the Government to provide work and pay enough to enable the people to live. As an instance of what the ignorant cultivators can do a gentleman from Alibag informs me that a few days ago some three thousand of them met together and passed a resolution to boycott the landlords by refusing to pay them their due shares of the year's produce. The *sowkars*, it is said, demand that in case Government should decline to grant them the partial remission of taxes they ask for, the tenants should pay them two-thirds of the produce and keep one-third to themselves, whereas the latter are prepared to give them only half of it. The prevention of the export of grain to other parts of the country is another factor to which the attention of both the Government and the *sowkars* cannot be too urgently called. I learn that in the coast villages of the Alibag taluka, the boatmen have resolved not to engage their vessels for the carriage of any grain out of the taluka, but it is said that several khandis of rice are being shipped off from the Kharapat villages. Although there are not many *sowkars* in these villages, and the average out-put this year is only about two annas, rice in small quantities from last year's surplus is sold by individual land-holders and cultivators to traders from Bombay and Ratnagiri who offer them from Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 per khandi. This state of things is certainly not desirable. The poor people and some of the well-to-do people, with a desire to make money, have been probably selling their little stocks, little dreaming that during some of the months to follow they will find their neighbours and even themselves suffering from starvation. It is estimated that if this grain be not exported, it would suffice for the needs of the Kharapat villages. In the northern coast villages there is certainly not enough for local wants, and a large quantity will have to be imported from outside. A good deal of last year's surplus was sold by the people only so late as the beginning of August last, when it was supposed that the outturn this year would not be less than the average of ordinary years. The Kharapat people are to be congratulated on the foresight and tact they have shown in adhering to the policy of not parting away with their old stock before they have made sure of the new one. But it seems they have yet to learn that it is not wise policy to give away for a gain what might be useful to save the lives of several of their neighbours.

In a previous communication I observed that in Mahad and Mangaon talukas of the Kolaba district the average out-put of rice would be nearly eight annas and in some cases a little over that. I can now add Roha to the list. This means that in three talukas, out of seven in the Kolaba district, the outturn of one crop, viz, rice, is about half the average in normal years, while that in the remaining four it is only about one-third, for though at present the official average for Alibag alone is known, that for Pen, Panwell and Karjat cannot certainly be far above that. The average output for the whole district upon these calculations will not be much above six annas, and that, too, according to official returns prepared at a time when the standing crops did not present any very gloomy prospects, and when the averages were based only on eye-inspection. I have already clearly shown by the instance of the village of Avas how the earlier surmises have proved misleading. This is the case with the rice crop; but as there are three other important autumn crops grown in the three talukas where the rice crop is about eight annas, and the poor people generally live on them, we must see how they have fared. My information is that these crops will not give an average of even two annas. The Kolaba Gazetteer, pages 95-6-7, shows the rates of these crops to rice crops in the district. A gentleman who has lately returned from Mahad informs me that *nachni* is now selling there at about Rs. 60 per khandi. Then, again, it is said that the recent rain has improved the *rabi* crops in some of the talukas. I have repeatedly pointed out that there are no rabi crops worth naming in the Koncan districts. It is not only Alibag but the whole of the Conkan that has not known scarcity for many years. But what is the condition of the Alibag taluka to-day? The few *sowcars* excepted, the people are as badly off as those in any part of the Presidency, the only difference being that elsewhere the pinch is felt much earlier, while in Alibag it will take a little time to make itself manifest. If any one believes that the people are able to help themselves, let him go to the taluka and find out for himself what the actual state of things is. The thing is that the people, as Lord Harris recently said, and as every one who ought to know thoroughly knows, will not let others know their true condition till the last moment when it is too late to lend your helping hand to them. The attempt to minimize the distress is to be equally deprecated with that to exaggerate the real state of things.

With regard to the emigration of labourers to Bombay, I am informed by a gentleman from the Kharapat villages, that, according to his calculation, more than a thousand persons had left Alibag and Pen talukas to seek work in Bombay a little before Diwali, but owing to the plague and the compulsory segregation here, they almost all return to their native lands after a short interval. It is quite probable that as soon as there are some signs of the abatement of the plague in Bombay, thousands will flock here with the expectation of getting better wages. Bombay is believed by many to be a home for the poor and destitute.—Yours, &c.,

Kandewadi, Dec. 18. R. L. GHARAT.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—DECEMBER 20.

10 p.m.	79·3

MONDAY.—DECEMBER 21.

6 a.m.	77·4
10 a.m.	79·4
2 p.m.	82·5
6 p.m.	79·9

SPORT AND ATHLETHICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.

CRICKET MEMS.

By the time these lines appear in print the probability is that the present rule relating to the follow on at cricket and the closing of innings will have been amended according to the desires of the great majority of those who follow the politics of the game with any interest. It has been obvious for some time that the "closure" rule has only partially fulfilled the objects its sponsors had in view at the time it was first introduced. We are all agreed, I imagine, that the main object should be to secure victory for the side that has shown best form in a game under prevailing conditions. Here we need not stay to argue upon the change ability of our British climate. When both sides have an equal chance at the commencement—that is to say, before tossing for choice of innings—we must, I think, take the weather as it comes. Here, of course, the judgment of an experienced captain will stand a enside in good stead, although it does not always follow that his judgment wins the match for that side. But as games go now the time certainly appears ripe for the change agitated for by the modern reformer. For some reason or another I have always been exceedingly chary about supporting any proposal for altering the laws of the game; in the main the laws served our fathers very well indeed, and some fogeys like myself occasionally find themselves asking the question why they should be tinkered with to suit the "young gentleman" of to-day. To alter a law for alteration's sake would be absurd, and we may, I think, depend upon it that the M. C. C. will recommend nothing but what has received very careful consideration. Public opinion so far as the great community of cricket is concerned has expressed itself in favour of the abolition of the follow-on rule, and in favour also of a provision being made empowering the captain of a side to put the closure rule in force at any period in a match. This, I fancy, will bring the game "up to date," if one may be allowed the use of this hackeyed but useful phrase. On the whole, I am inclined to think that altogether too much fuss was made of the incident in the Inter-University match, and not nearly enough of the Perkins-Trott episode. Doubtless the captain of the Cambridge Eleven assisted very materially in bringing public opinion to bear upon the partial failure of the law relating to closing the innings, but all followers of the game must have been aware that the expedient resorted to was not new. I remember I felt very sore at the time over the unwarranted and unwarrantable interference of Mr. Henry Perkins with the game in which Mr. A. Trott, the Australian professional, was bowling. For the secretary of the M. C. C. personally I entertain the very highest regard; a better man for the position it would be difficult to find. But the interference of a third party—if I may be allowed to put it in this manner—must never be tolerated in a match, or we shall never know where we are. The umpires by law are the sole judges of fair and unfair play, and so long as Trott was not infringing any of the laws of the game, Mr. Perkins had no more legal right to interfere with the progress of the game than anyone of the gatekeepers or hirelings in the employ of the M. C. C. One does not like to be offensive or disrespectful in these matters, but up to now we have always understood that the law as applied to our national game is no respecter of persons.

ECCENTRICITIES OF QUALIFICATION.

We are getting on with our qualifying arrangements. Just recently it has been announced that after visiting Australia for the winter months, fulfilling an engagement in England next season, and wintering in 1897-98 at the Cape, Trott will be fully qualified for Middlesex as soon as the season of 1898 opens. If this be true, all I can say is that of all the devices yet hit upon for the propose of qualifying a player this seems to me to be the most ingenious. We have had some queer lessons in this direction before to-day, and at the moment it would be rather difficult to pick out the most glaring example of "fudge," as we as schoolboys were wont to term these eccentricities of a game. Ever since I first handled a bat at school I have always regarded Yorkshire, Notts, Lancashire, and Surrey as my prime favourites in country cricket in the order given. Once upon a time I believe both Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire played a strictly bona-fide eleven belonging to their respective counties—i.e., players possessing birth qualifications. But the exigencies of the time have led to a slight lapse. I believe, in both cases, for neither Lord Hawke nor Mr. J. A. Dixon were born in the counties for which they have rendered such distinguished service. But they have still an immense regard for this especial feature, and for this alone they have been long associated with the highest traditions of the game. Frank Sugg has played for Derbyshire, Yorkshire, and Lancashire; Mr. A. P. Lucas has figured in the ranks of Surrey, Middlesex, and Essex; Mr. H. W. Bainbridge has played for both Surrey and Warwickshire, E. Diver having also represented the same counties; L. C. Docker has played for Derbyshire and Warwickshire; J. Major and Walter Quaife for Sussex and Warwickshire; J. Shilton for Yorkshire Colts, Northumberland, and Warwickshire; Walter Wright for Notts and Kent: W. Lockwood and J. Sharpe for Notts and Surrey; W. Sugg for Yorkshire and Derbyshire; J. P. Whiteside for Lancashire and Leicestershire; Mr. W. F. Whitwell for Yorkshire and Durham; W. A. J. West, for Northamptonshire and Lancashire; Rev. A. P. Wickham for Norfolk and Somerset; A. Mold for Norhamptonshire and Lancashire; J. Beaumont for Yorkshire and Surrey; G. Bean for Notts and Sussex; G. R. Baker for Yorkshire and Lancashire; T. Bowley for Northamptonshire and Surrey; E. Blamres for Yorkshire and Surrey; J. Easby for Hampshire and Kent; Mr. A. H. Evans for Hampshire and Somerset; F. W. Marlow for Staffordshire and Sussex; Mr. J. Cranston for Warwickshire and Gloucesteshire; Mr. T. S. Pearson for Middlesex and Leicesterhire; Mr. C. J. Thornton for Kent and Middlesex; Mr. A. Tinsley for Yorkshire and Lancashire, and so on. These are players of modern times, but the list might easily be extended. We all know how comfortably Mr. Ferris was attached to a county eleven and what bother there was at one time concerning Mr. Spofforth and Derbyshire. In many cases the transfer of professionals has been open and honourable, and we have only to take the experience of men like Lockwood, Bean, Sharpe, and Walter Wright in proof of this. But the "poaching" propensities of certain officials have not always led to the happiest results, the threatened desertion and ultimate return of Davidson being one of the most recent cases. But this little roundabout business in connection with Trott is both interesting and instructive, and we need not be surprised if at some future time this method is improved upon in qualifying a desirable recruit.

OLD-FASHIONED NOTIONS.

With the winter cattle and poultry shows thick upon us, an oft-debated subject has sprung up once again, viz., the cutting of the wattles of gamecocks and the cruelty involved therein. This is a topic, I am afraid, which can only be justly dealt with by those fully acquainted with the breeding and rearing of prize poultry. Judged from a strictly sentimental standpoint the process must appear to be neither more nor less cruel than the cropping of dogs' ears. Of course, there will always be those who will say that Nature unadorned is adorned the most. Up to a certain extent we may agree precisely. Primeval man with beard and long locks may have been a most picturesque being—doubtless he was. But the advent of scissors, soap, and razor made man none the less acceptable to gaze upon. It may be flying in the face of Nature but we struggle along. To return, however, to this matter of trimming game birds. It has been stated by gentlemen who have given the subject no end of attention that the birds do not mind the infliction nearly so much as some people may imagine. Quite recently I have seen it stated that young game cocks have been noticed engaged in a sharp encounter for the possession of the pruned parts. Irrespective of the trimming, however, it is pretty generally understood that our best judges take note of the grace, exactness, stand, and symmetry of a bird even before plumage, and only when a trimmed wattles aid one of these qualities is it usually considered. That, at least, is the evidence of an expert. It may be somewhat of an old-fashioned notion, this cutting of the combs and wattles of game birds, but it must always be borne in mind that these birds were bred for a specific purpose in olden days, the sport of cock fighting at one time being one of the most popular indulged in by the sporting aristocrats. The old Lord Derby was a noted breeder of game cocks and often wagered large amounts on the results of a main. But universal education has taught us better, I suppose, and instead of looking on at game birds clipping and spurring as our forefathers did we prefer to see tame hand-fed, domesticated pheasants swarmed into a corner of a coppice or half-an-acre of standing corn and "potted" by the gross by the veriest marksmen who ever handed a gun. Or better still, perhaps, is it to watch trapped pigeons, let out a few yards away from a horde of skilled shots to be knocked over ere their cramp-wings or bewildered senses have had time to assert themselves. Oh, yes; our sporting tastes of to-day are much more refined than the bull-baiting, rat-killing, cock-fighting amusements of our grandfathers. Not that I am any great admirer of either form of sport, but when we begin to talk of these subjects of cruelty we must not run away with the idea that the old folies at the beginning of the present or the end of the last century were any less humane than our sportsmen of to-day. Whenever our shooters, fishermen, or hunters take a share of risk or inconvenience, I am ready to palliate a good deal, even if I cannot go to the some lengths of admiration as others. It is no joke to tramp over moorland for hours at a stretch, to wade in water up to the knees and often much higher, in rapidly flowing streams, to climb over heather and boulders for the glimpse of a deer; but the men who do these things have the true instincts of sportsmen, let their "bag" contain what it may.

THE ANTIQUITY OF COCK-FIGHTING.

From an old but reliable authority I am enabled to give the following particulars regarding this ancient form of sport:—Cock-fighting is a sport of great antiquity. It is supposed to have first originated with the Greeks, and that at one period it became so prevalent amongst them that families of extensive property were reduced thereby to the lowest ebb of fortune. As the Romans were so fond of imitating the Greeks in their bad as well as good customs, it became to them as a mere gambling sport. According to Herodian, the first cause of contention between the two brothers, Bassanius and Geto, sons of the Emperor Septimus Severus, happened in their youth about cock-fighting, which they had probably seen in Greece, whither they had often accompanied their father. It is not known when this custom was first introduced to England, but undoubtedly by the Romans. The bird was here before the landing of Julius Cæsar, but no notice of cock-fighting occurs earlier than the time of William Fitzsteven, who wrote the life of the Archbishop Beckett in the reign of Henry II. and describes it as a sport of schoolboys on Shrove Tuesday. From this time it continued in a fluctuating state; sometimes in vogue, at others disapproved, and prohibited, 39, Edward III.; also in the reign of Henry VIII., and in 1569. It has been termed a royal diversion, and the cock-pit at Whitehall was erected by a crowned head for the more magnificent celebration of it. There were other pits in Drury-lane and Jewin-st. It was prohibited by Oliver Cromwell, March 31, 1664. With respect to the breed of game fowls, the criterion of blood in this birds, before trial, is fineness of feathers, richness of plumage, cleanness of feet, and keenness of aspect. So says my old authority. Since then other varieties have been introduced which were altogether unknown to our ancestors. Shropshire and Cheshire were most famed in the old days for their breed of game cocks; the Shropshire reds being held in particular high estimation. There was formarly in Staffordshire a famous breed of cocks, of a perfect jet black, gipsy faced, black legs, and rather elegant than muscular. The breed soon degenerated, however, and is now thought to be quite extinct. Mr. Sketchley's description of a brood cock in full health and vigour reads thus: A ruddy complexion, feathers close and short, not cold or dry; flesh firm and compact, full breasted, yet taper and thin behind; full in the girth, well coupled, lofty and spring, with a good thigh; the beam of the leg very strong, quick large eye, strong crooked beak. The old story of the game cock said to have been present on board Rodney's ship on the ever-to-be-remembered 12th of April is, I suppose, well known. During the glorious and memorable action it is stated the cock exhibited the most undaunted courage by crowing and clapping his wings.

THE RECENT DISASTER AT BARODA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If you permit me to say, I think it is now time the unnecessary sensation caused on that point of the Park catastrophe, which so unjustly involves H. E. the Viceroy and the other distinguished guests of H. H. the Gaicwar, should cease. I am myself inclined to hold quite a charitable view in respect of the very zealous and radical writings of Mr. Tilak, as prompted by some excited and indiscriminate contributions from Baroda, for which he cannot be held responsible.

It has been alleged that "while forty persons were lying dead the Viceroy, without condescending even so much as to give a moment's thought to them, plunged himself into hearty enjoyment of the dinner table. . . If there is a single corpse in one of out houses we people never dine till we have disposed of it." Now, what was the real position at the Lakshmi Villas banquet? At least this much is proved, the Viceroy knew of the disaster not before the next morning, when, at his desire, an intimation was conveyed to me, at the same time that it was conveyed to H. E. the Diwan, that the Residency illuminations for that day were not to be proceeded with, 'owing to the serious catastrophe at the Park.' I heard at the same time of several other festive engagements quietly dropped by Lord Elgin. I may also note the common talk which I noticed in the camp and elsewhere, when all about the distressful concern, which his Excellency felt at the dire fate which had befallen so many of the innocents, became known abroad, that the 'Lard Saheb' was known to be too tender-hearted to care anything of festivities after such aterrible catastrophe. These are the very words which I heard freely uttered on Sunday. With the sad gratification felt on receiving the above intimation, I fully noted the united pathetic concern of the Viceroy, as much as of his august host, and never for a moment did a thought occur to me that any callousness had been betrayed—a thing, of course, entirely out of question. The Viceroy, as I heard the same evening at the Residency, did not even join the public dinner, but had a private one with the Resident. The only logical conclusion of the unwitting anti-feeling which I am constrained to deal with here since the misunderstanding has been as gross as uncalled for—would be, both the host and the guests ought to have risen en masse and left the banquet hall for the scene of the tragedy as soon as they heard of it. This was not in the nature of things possible. The feeling of the guests had, of course, no counterpart in the Shastrical traditional feeling of a Hindu host and guests, which permits them to indulge in choice and over-flowing delicacies on the eleventh day of the dead, no matter he or she may be the most youthful person, or the solitary light of home. If, again, I am not erring on the socio-polemics of my countrymen, I may cite one feature of suggestive delicacy, which sways the Hindu, and for the matter of that any other, home in the country: No one would venture to break bad news, which may have been received even about the dearest and the nearest, while a family were partaking of their meals. The news of death might only be broken after the meals. How could his Highness have spoken a word about the catastrophe—even if he had come to realise it so soon—to his guests, while they were at the table, under his own roof? Had the lamentable occurrence been actually taken place at the time, a feeling might have taken hold of the guests to abandon the table and run to the rescue, in, perhaps, just the same fashion as a Municipal Commissioner would do on hearing of a conflagration, while taking his *khana*.

The catastrophe was all over by the time of the banquet, and all the circumstances seem to have combined against the usual adage—"Evil news travels fast." The best of us knew nothing, or little of it, till the next day. The calamity has been sufficiently grievous to be rendered worse by fastening its worse and its lowest aspect on the helpless guests, who went away with such sad feelings. Had this attempt been made by an illiterate *khut puty*, and not been the mere unconscious, harmless expression of a public-spirited individual like Mr. Tilak, I should have put it down as the fiery spout of a devil incarnate.—Yours, &c.,

DINSHAH ARDESHIR.

THE Russian steamer Blesk, from Batoum for Hamburg, with 3180 tons of petroleum in tanks, has gone ashore on the south coast of Devonshire. Her crew of forty-three have been rescued.

THE VOYAGE OF THE S. S. CARTHAGE.

THE s. s. Carthage, under command of Captain M. De Horne, left London on Friday, November 27th, and arrived at Gibraltar at 1 a.m. on December 2nd, having experienced a continued southerly and south-easterly gale and thick weather throughout the whole passage. Arrived at Marseilles at noon on the 4th December and left at 3 a.m. next morning, heavy rain falling during the ship's stay in that port. Port Said was reached on the 9th instant at 9 a.m., and received the mails from the Company's s. s. Clyde on the following morning at 9 a.m., she having left Brindisi at 8-30 a.m. on the 7th December; this late departure was owing to the severe weather at Dover and in the Channel, delaying the mails at that port several hours, the seas sweeping over the pier and smashing the windows of the railway carriages. Left Suez on the 11th December at 4-18 a.m., and arrived at Aden on the 15th at 9 a.m., and after a stay of 3½ hours sailed for Bombay, arriving at 8 p.m., having experienced moderate to fresh head winds throughout. The weather since leaving Marseilles was cool and pleasant, and during the voyage the usual amusements were held. Mr. Arthur Sullivan, with his Rip Company, gave a performance, and also exhibited the latest invention, the animatographe, from the Alhambra, London, which he intends adding to his entertainments throughout the East. The following is a list of some of the ladies and gentlemen who appeared at a Fancy Dress Ball on board, the prizes being awarded to the Misses Cobb, Waide, Bush, and Moore, and Messrs. Clogston, Cole and Poore for the best dresses made on board:—

LADIES.

Miss M Bush	Royal Mail
The Countess Balzalni	P & O
Mrs Disney	Neapolitan
Mrs Williams	Jockey
Mrs MacLean	Rouge et Noir
Miss Aitkins	Swiss Peasant
Miss Moore	"Under Many Flags."
Miss Henderson	Geisha
Miss Waide	Queen of Hearts
Miss A Redfern	Pierrette
Miss Cobb	Polly, Polly, Sam
Miss E Bush	Quartermaster
Miss Eckford	Geisha
Miss Thompson	Rising Sun
Miss Scott	Ayah
Mrs Alexander	P & O Co
Miss Reid	Watteau

GENTLEMEN.

Mr Dunbar	Boulanger
Mr McDonald	Highland Chief Mock Turtle
Mr Cheetham	Pierrot
Mr Ruston	Arab
Mr Cochrane	Egyptian
Mr G Ward	Fourth Hussars
Mr H M Patterson	Port Said Swell
Mr Hickman	Poudre
Mr Pilkington	The Order of the Bath
Mr Russell St John	Arthur A Don Juan
Mr Surtees	Charley's Aunt
Mr Poore	McTavish, the Real McKay
Mr Cole	Black and White
Mr Stanley	Pierrot
Mr Sauzer	French Chef
Mr Jardine	The New Man
Mr St Aubyn King	My Own God-Father
Mr Coulson	Egyptian Guide
Mr Clogston	Indian Mail
Mr Gibson	Pierrot

DAMAUN NOTES.

OUR correspondent, writing on Friday, says:—A committee, consisting of the members, Messrs. Francis Moniz, Raymoundo Fernandez, Jao Mennesse and Minguel Moraes and Dr. Narayanrao R. Satpute, with Dr. Claudino Joa da Cunha and Mr. Ardesir Ruttonjee Dadarwala to act as substitutes in the absence or illness of one or more of the members, has been appointed to carry out the system of Military Conscription in Damaun. While the city is full of people, who have come from Bombay to avoid the plague in a large number, vague rumours are being circulated with regard to Conscription Decree, and the scope of its provisions is magnified to bitterness. This is owing to the fact that the Decree, is published in Portuguese, which, though the language of the realm is not known to more than seventy-five per cent. of the citizens of this place, but a correct understanding of the principal provisions of the Decree ought to remove the vain fears entertained by people. Section III. of the Decree provides that all persons of the male sex of the age of 18 to 35 years residing in Portuguese India are subject to be enlisted, according to circumstances either in the 1st or 2nd corps, the Regulars and the Irregulars, except

(1) Foreigners.
(2) Clergymen.
(3) Diplomatic and Consular officials when their exemption from Military service is settled by the Treaty of the Nation which they represent.
(4) Public officials nominated by the Lisbon Government.
(5) Those who have satisfied the obligation of Military duty in the metropolis.
(6) Those who labour under infirmities mentioned in the schedule to the Decree of 6th August 1896.
(7) Those whose height is less than 1·45 metre, except the natives, who may be enlisted in the 2nd corps.

The Decree *inter alia* provides that Census books containing the names of persons enlisted in the 1st and 2nd corps will be prepared every year by the authorities of the different districts and forwarded to the Military Office before the 31st January, and that only in time of war the services of such persons will be requisitioned, and they will have the option of giving suitable substitutes or obtaining partial or total exemption from Military service upon payment of fine ranging according to circumstances of each case from Rs. 25 to 300. The *modus operandi* of the new committee in Damaun in discharging their onerous duties is yet unknown, but will be keenly watched.

In Lower Damaun, which is protected by only eight policemen, a theft is a rare occurrence, but as soon as one takes place, the authorities take special measures to guard the city against any further attempts of thieves. Four days ago a carpenter by the name of Narayen Bhika, residing in new Lane, and who had a sea-vessel to be sent to Mozambique, was robbed of cash and ornaments of the value of about Rs. 1,200, kept in a secure place in his house. As usual, the Judge and the Crown Advocate examined the owner and several neighbours with a view to trace the person or persons who committed the theft, but as yet they have not met with success. The authorities, however, have issued orders that six out of a number of patels newly created, one or two in each street, since the outbreak of the bubonic plague in Bombay to look after the sanitation of the place, should in company of a policeman patrol the city every night.

Any news appearing in your paper as communicated by your Goa correspondent appertaining to the capital of Portuguese India is read here with great avidity, but one is often disappointed not to learn the casualties on the side of the revolters when those on the side of the Government are reported.

THE TAYLOR-CARRINGTON COMPANY.

IN spite of the present unsatisfactory state of affairs in Bombay, in consequence of the plague and the scarcity, the Taylor-Carrington Company were able to secure a large audience at the Tivoli Theatre, last night, when "Trilby" was produced for the second time. In addition to Charlie Taylor and Miss Ella Carrington the troupe includes several talented dramatic artistes. The heroine Miss Carrington was enthusiastically received and proved herself a capable actress. Mr. Charlie Taylor is an artist of no mean order. A frequent change of programme is promised and the sensational and musical drama "Home Rule" will be staged to-night.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

THE election of two Fellows of the Bombay University by the Graduates comes about the middle of February next, writes a correspondent, and four candidates have come forward for the two seats; viz: Messrs. Dara Sethna, Y. N. Ranade, Manockjee D. Kanga and Kaliandas Keshowdas.

The first two candidates are not residents of Bombay, but they represent Guzerat and the Deccan. The last two are local graduates of more than ten years' standing. Mr. Kanga is a practising pleader and well known among his circle of friends, a large number of whom are graduates. Mr. Kaliyandas Keshowdas Mody, who is proposed by the Hon. Mr. B. G. Tilak and seconded by the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad, is a large land-owner in Bombay. He has already commenced public life. He is a Justice of the Peace, and headed the poll at the last Municipal Fort Ward Election.

THE Queen (according to present arrangements) is to leave Windsor Castle for Osborne either on Friday, Dec. 18, or Tuesday, 22nd, and Her Majesty will receive a family party during the Christmas holidays, including the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their children, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, and the Duchess of Albany and her children. There are to be no festivities of any kind at Osborne during the winter residence of the Court. The Queen will return to Windsor from the Isle of Wight, about Feb. 16, and Her Majesty is to proceed to the Continent during the second week in March, and will stay on the Riviera until the end of April. The Queen will cross the Channel from Portsmouth to Cherbourg, and is to proceed from that port direct to Nice by special train. Princess Beatrice is to leave Osborne for the Riviera at the end of January.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE following are the returns of the last two days:—

SUNDAY.

	Cases.	Deaths.
A Ward (Colaba and Fort)	2	0
B Ward (Mandvie)	3	0
C Ward (Bholeshwar and Kalkadevi)	20	8
D Ward (Girgaum)	0	2
E Ward (Byculla and Kamatipura)	20	11
F Ward (Parel)	0	1
G Ward (Mahim)	0	3
Hospital	0	3
Total	44	28

MONDAY.

	Cases.	Deaths.
A Ward (Colaba and Fort)	3	1
B Ward (Mandvi)	4	2
C Ward (Bholeshwar and Kalkadevi)	14	4
D Ward (Girgaum)	3	1
E Ward (Byculla and Cammatipura)	21	11
F Ward (Parel)	3	0
G Ward (Mahim)	2	1
Hospital	0	6
Total	49	25

The total number of cases up to date are 1,763, out of which 1,250 have proved fatal.

THE SEGREGATION COMMITTEE.

OFFER FROM H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THIS committee met yesterday under the chairmanship of Mr. George Cotton. Before the public meeting commenced, it was decided that Mr. Hankin should be invited in the absence of the reporters to state his views on the situation. Reporters were not admitted during this stage of the proceedings but we understand that Mr. Hankin gave an account of his views of the nature of the disease, and of the mode in which the infection was contracted. He laid stress on the possibility that rats, and insects that feed on dead rats, are sources of the infection, besides the emanation from the patient. The speaker was of opinion that either always or at least in the immense majority of cases the disease was not due to breathing bad air. It was improbable in the highest degree that it was caused by the opening up and cleaning of the Bombay drains. It was he said likely that in most cases the disease was not due to food but to inoculation through the skin. It was more likely that it was due to rats and other animals in insanitary godowns than to the grain itself. The speaker was of opinion that it was the damp portions of houses such as sinks bathrooms &c that stood most in need of disinfection as a precautionary measure. He advoc

capable of carrying the infection to different parts of the house. Mr. Chichgar, in conclusion, asked the assembly and, through them, the native inhabitants of the city, not to place any difficulties in the way of Municipal authorities, who were at present doing their level best to prevent the dissemination of the plague in different parts of the town, but to render them every assistance in their power to keep the disease well under control and not allow it to spread its ramifications in those parts of the town which enjoyed comparative immunity up to the present time. He proposed, and it was resolved to appoint a committee of some of the influential residents of the locality whose duty was to see that the main roads, lanes and bye-lanes, and the drains and gullies of the district were in a sanitary condition, and to bring to the notice of the Municipal authorities any failures or shortcomings in connection with them, and also to endeavour, with the aid of the police, to remove beggars who infested the locality, and who, besides being the medium of communicating germs of all sorts of disease, were instrumental in aggravating the insanitary condition of the locality.

At the request of Mr. Chichgar, Mr. Nowrojee Dadabhoy Katrak, an engineer employed in the Municipality, explained from a model the construction and use of the drains, and the advantages and dangers resulting from a right or wrong use of house-connections in the city.

The chairman endorsed and reiterated in forcible language the views expressed by the lecturer on matters of sanitation, and informed the assembly that the hospital which he had opened two days ago at Chinchpoogly for the treatment of Parsees suffering from the plague was now well equipped and ready for the reception of the victims of the disease. The patients would there receive every attention and kind treatment. He said that when a man suffend from fever, it was rather difficult to pronounce at once whether it was due to the plague or that it was only an ordinary or some other kind of fever, and it would be better, therefore, that as a safe-guard against the plague the moment a man was attacked with fever he should forthwith be sent to the hospital, where he would be taken care of and properly treated. He thanked Mr. Chichgar for taking the initiative in convening such a meeting, an example which he hoped would be followed in other parts of the town.

Mr. K. B. Gama proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer as well as the chairman for their disinterested labours in the cause of the health and sanitation of the city, and agreeing with the chairman hoped that such meetings would be held in all the districts of the city by other members of the Corporation. The vote was carried by acclamation, and the proceedings then terminated.

THE EXAMINATIONS AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Much has been said lately in the columns of your paper regarding the postponement of the University examinations. The earnest appeals of the poor examinees are still fresh in the memory of your readers. Their humble remonstrances were taken no heed of by the University authorities. Luckily, Providence came to the aid of the poor helpless students—the pandal was consumed by conflagration—and the examinations (much to the discomfiture of the University authorities) were held at Poona as well as at Bombay. Afterwards the School Final examinations drew near, the students humbly requested a change of centre, but all in vain. The University authorities, with their exemplary pertinacity, persisted in holding the examinations at Bombay. The students to whom the loss of one year, with its bright prospects matters much, were thereby forced to go to the infected city, in spite of the kind advice of their guardians to the contrary. Alarming rumours are received from Bombay, and they are somewhat corroborated by the Belgaum papers, which state that two of the Belgaum students fell a prey to the dire infection, and that several of the rest fled in all haste from the infected city before the examination was over. Was the University justified in holding the examination at Bombay, when the number of deaths was increasing by leaps and bounds? Was it right in forcing the candidates to appear for the examination at Bombay, when the residents of that city were leaving it in thousands, and when the extensive trade was paralysed by the alarming state of things? One wonders how the University consisting as it does of men of light and leading ignored these simple facts. What wonder then that these authorities, blind to the interests of the students, are hissed and treated with great disrespect. To a superficial observer some eight fatal cases among hundreds of mofussil students may appear as a drop in the ocean, but alas, these few cases, in the eye of a guardian whose ward has gone up for the examination are alarming. Certainly, it requires no strong effort of imagination to read the harrowing ideas in the mind of the poor guardian. He perhaps imagines that his boy is safe. As another thinks he thinks that his boy—the prop of his family, the centre around which are gathered the sanguine expectations of his family, is attacked by the fell disease—dragged to the hospital without kith or kin to nurse him with kindness—passes away in the midst of groans and shrieks of the miserable sufferers—his body dissected or burnt without the funeral obsequies—alas a dismal prospect which the mind recoils with horror. Now done is done, and we cannot help it. It only remains for us to do the painful duty of condoling with the poor parents whose sons have met with an untimely death.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 17. AN EXAMINEE.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I entirely concur in "Sympathy's" proposal published in your paper, dated the 17th instant, and should like to make a few remarks in its support. In the case of University Examinations any such postponement, as the one proposed, is likely to be attended by a number of difficulties, the commencement of college courses being one of the utmost consequence. But in the present case, the very independent character of the examinations in question negatives the existence of any such difficulty. The University Examinations have afforded both a positive and a negative proof of the propriety of adopting a similar measure, a circumstance which cannot be lightly passed over. True that there is no knowing whether the plague will subside even in the month of March, but this fact cannot warrant the conclusion that a man should not try to avoid the running of any risk because it is not certain whether he would ever get clear of it. The proposed postponement of the examinations is not calculated to occasion any inconvenience to the High Court, and hence the general principle applies that every man has a right to convenience if that be no inconvenience to others; more in the present case it applies the more strongly, the degree of the probable inconvenience and danger to the one party being so great as to justify even some amount of inconvenience to the other. In fine, I heartily second the proposal of "Sympathy," and hope that the President of the Examination Committee will kindly weigh all the circumstances and order a postponement, so that the constant pressure of anxiety upon the minds of students may thereby be diminished.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 19. "CAUTION."

A SIMPLE CURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to announce, through the medium of your widely circulated paper, a successful cure of bubonic fever by a simple remedy to which I can personally testify. The son, age 12 years, of my neighbour Mr. Ruttonjee J. Mistree, of the Maiden Hall Hotel, Bandora, was attacked on the 13th inst. The second day the temperature rose very high, developing clear symtoms of the gland in the right groin. The juice of nimba tree leaves (Azadirachta Indica) was immediately administered and repeated twice a day a wine glassful and the macerated pulp of the leaves was applied as a poultice to the gland. The remedy was continued the following day with the result that the temperature lowered gradually and the bubo disappeared. The boy has since recovered. The *nimba* is popularly believed to possess prophylactic properties against fever generally and twigs of the tree may be seen suspended over the doorway of many a native house when the disease is epidemic. The following description taken from "The Bombay Drugs" may be of interest to the public: "Azadirachta Indica: (the bark, fruit, leaf stalks, leaves, and oil). The bark is useful as a bitter. The fruit is said to be useful in leprosy, the seeds are employed for killing insects, and the kernel, powdered, is used for washing the hair. The leaf stalks are used extensively as a bitter. The leaves reduced to a pulp are used as a poultice to open sores and bruised joints. The oil is used as an anthelmintic and stimulant, and is applied externally for foul ulcers and as a liniment in rheumatism and spasmodic affections, and in headaches from exposure to the sun. (Royle)."—Yours, &c.,

N. M. LUNGRANA,

Octagonal Cottage, Bandora, Dec. 20.

AN EXCELLENT SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is no doubt that it is getting every day more and more dangerous to live in Bombay now. All the available houses on the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Lines down to Kalyan and Andheri, respectively, have been occupied—nay some places, like Kalyan, Thana, Andheri, Bassein Bandora, Mahim, &c., have been overcrowded, and it is very doubtful how the local Municipalities with their imperfect sanitary arrangements and slender means will be able to manage the conservancy of these places. Under these circumstances, it is highly necessary that strenuous efforts should be made to facilitate habitation, at such near places like Mandwa, Uran, Hog Island, Belapur, &c., by instituting a regular steamer service to allow people to follow their vocations in Bombay and remain out of its present tainted atmosphere as much as possible. This, I believe, can be done by Messrs. Shepherd and Co. making some small alterations in their present arrangements to time their steamers from these places to reach Bombay at 10 a.m., leaving it for them at about 6 p.m. Messrs. Shepherd and Co. have by their enterprise and energy already done much to bring the Konkan into close relations with Bombay, and there is every reason to hope that they will not allow such an opportunity to pass by of helping Government, the Municipality, and the people in their present straits.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 21. J. B. R.

OPENING CEREMONY OF THE SNELL BRIDGE AT WADIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

WADIA, DEC. 15.

AMONG many other works of public utility in which Darbar Shri Bawawala of Wadia seems to have taken a keen interest during the short period of his administrative career, which is a manifest evidence of the beneficial advantage of the care taken of him by the British Government during his minority and the consequent education and improvement received by him, a most interesting ceremony of one of these was performed to-day by Lieutenant Pottinger, the Assistant Political Agent, Sorath Prant. It was the performance of the pleasing ceremony of opening of the "Snell Bridge" at Wadia for which he was specially invited with his staff by the Darbar Saheb. Lieut. and Mrs. Pottinger came to Wadia on the 14th inst., and were cordially received by the Darbar Saheb and his karbhari, Mr. Dossabhai. Among other guests were Darbar Shri Hipa Wala Raning Wala, Messrs. Jayashanker W. Vyas, Municipal Engineer, Jetpur, Maneckji Cawasji, and the leading members of the Mahajan of Jetpur. The arrangements with regard to their reception were perfectly satisfactory. A *shamiyana* presenting a lovely view was pitched on the opposite side of the bridge, being tastefully decorated with flags, buntings, &c. The roads in the town were also similarly decorated. The gathering was largely attended by guests, State officials, and thronged with crowds of people. The day was observed as one of festivity in the town. At 5 p.m. Lieut. and Mrs. Pottinger, accompanied by the Darbar Saheb, and escorted by the Darbar's body guard, drove up to the *shamiyana*, and were received with due honor, the State police presenting arms.

The proceedings opened with an address by the Darbar Saheb, who rose and said:—Mr. Pottinger,—It is my pleasant duty to thank you sincerely for your kindly coming down here to inaugurate a small work of public utility. I rejoice to think that the first work that engaged my attention after my installation was the construction of this bridge, the want of which was keenly felt by my people. In these days of railways which—thanks to the commendable enterprise of some of the leading chiefs of this Province—have overspread our peninsula like net-work, locomotion has received a fresh impetus. (Cheers.) People no longer remain confined to their houses, but ardently wish to travel abroad. The inhabitants of Wadia have not been slow to catch the spirit of the times which the vicinity of the railway has done much to encourage. A great inconvenience was felt in crossing the river here, especially in the rainy season. A bridge was, therefore, a great desideratum, which I have humbly tried to supply. (Cheers.) It is designed and constructed by our head mason, Kala Chandan, and has cost us about eleven thousand rupees. I wish to call it the "Snell Bridge" in grateful remembrance of my kind friend and well-wisher, Colonel F. W. Snell, who has always taken a deep interest in me and my affairs. I am thankful to him for his kindly acceding to my desire in this connection. The bridge is rather small, but as it is calculated to facilitate cart and passenger traffic considerably, I think it is not without its advantage. Happily our wants are in proportion to the extent of our territory, and it will be idle for me to enter into a competition with States better off than mine in every respect. I am, however, anxious to remove all possible inconveniences of my people as far as it lies in my power to do so, and as far as the state of my finances permit. I shall not detain you any longer but once more thank you, Sir, and gentlemen assembled here for the trouble you have taken in coming here, and I now request you to kindly declare the Snell Bridge open. (Loud cheers.)

A vernacular translation thereof was then read by his able karbhari, Mr. Dossabhai, which was followed by a similar address to the Darbar Shri by his subjects of Jetpur expressing their general feelings in eulogizing terms for what the Darbar Saheb has recently done for them in connection with their possession of land and houses in Jetpur.

Lieutenant Pottinger, who was received with cheers, then replying to the Darbar Saheb's address, said:—It has given me great pleasure to be present here to-day, and to have the honour of opening this bridge. It is now just a year since you were installed in possession of the territory of your ancestrals. That year has been sufficient to show that the confidence Government then felt in you has in no way misplaced. It is very creditable that the end of your first year should witness the opening of a work of this nature, which must be a great boon to all who have to go by this way, and I also understand that this is not means the only useful work you have constructed. (Applause.) Any works of this nature which are useful to the poorer classes are always a good thing for a State, and I know from personal experience of bad roads in some parts of the districts how to appreciate a good one with proper bridges. There are other evidences also which show that you take an interest in your surroundings. I have noticed that your police are neat and well turned out, your sowars are smartly dressed, and your carriages, horses, etc., are all in good order and appearance. Your karbhari, Mr. Dossabhai, and other officers appear to have well assisted you, and there are no signs of that absence of supervision which often characterises smaller States. Everything here seems clean and tidy. Your State may be a small one, but none the less you may well be proud of it; and it compares very favourably with others of the same size. I will only add my congratulation to you, Bawawala Saheb, on your having brought your first year of administration to a close; and will now declare the Snell Bridge open to all traffic. (Loud cheers.)

A Gujrati translation of the above was read by Mr. Panachand, Shirastedar to the Assistant Political Agent, Sorath Prant. The Darbar Saheb then requested Mr. Pottinger to present a valuable poshak to the mistries, who so carefully constructed the bridge; and he thankfully assenting to his request gave the poshak to the mistries. After the usual distribution of pan soopari and atar gulab the the assembly rose and was photographed in front of the *shamiyana*. Lieut. and Mrs. Pottinger, with the Darbar Saheb and his other guests, then drove over the bridge in a procession. At 9 p.m., after dinner, Mr. and Mrs. Pottinger drove through the river side roads and the bazar, which were beautifully lit up with coloured lights, and witnessed a brilliant display of fire works on the river bank. On the following day the Darbar Saheb requested Mrs. Pottinger to distribute prizes to the pupils of the Wadia School, which the kind lady willingly did. Mr. and Mrs. Pottinger and other guests left Wadia on the following day.

ALBERT PRESS COMPANY, LD.

THE seventeenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office No 2 Dalal street Fort Mr. Damoderdas Tapidas, Chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The usual notice convening the meeting having been read the following directors report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read:—

Gentlemen, Your directors beg to submit their yearly report and audited balance sheet as well as profit and loss account of the Company for the 12 months ended 30th June 1896. The net income of the Company has been Rs. 30,096-7-9 from which as usual Rs. 7,630-7-11 have been credited for interest to the depreciation fund and reserve fund accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 22,465-15-10 available for distribution. Out of the above sum of Rs. 22,465-15-10 the directors recommend to pay a dividend of Rs. 75 per share which will absorb Rs. 18,500, Rs. 5,000 the depreciation fund account and the balance of Rs. 965-15-10 to be carried forward to next year's account. The directors regret to state that the result of the working would have been still better had it not been for the breaking up of the pool arrangement at Karachi and Bhavnagar and therefore all the Presses at both places have been working one against the other at extremely low rates A new boiler was ordered for Karachi which has arrived and is working satisfactorily. Two of your directors Messrs. Hormusjee Bejonjee Dantra and Dayabhoy Tapidas retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint two auditors and fix their remuneration. The company's properties at Karachi, Bhavnagar, Mohuva and Karanja have been insured for Rs. 2,10,000; the engines and boilers have not been insured.

The above reports together with the audited balances sheet made up to 30th June last, was adopted and passed. A dividend at the rate of Rs 75 was declared. Messrs. Hurmusji Bejonji Dantra and Dayabhoy Tapidas, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the Company. Messrs Palonji Framji Mehta and Burjorji H. Dantra were reappointed auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 125 each. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the Directors, and Secretaries and Treasurers for the satisfactory management of the Company's affairs during the past year. The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES FARRAN, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

APPEAL IN THE BOMBAY DRAINAGE WORKS CASE.

THOMAS A. BULKLEY AND CO. VS. THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

The Chief Justice delivered the judgment of their lordships in the appeal filed by the plaintiffs and appellants from a decision of Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee, given in favour of the Municipality in what is known as the Bombay Drainage Works case. Mr. Scott and Mr. Eowndes, with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs and appellants; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., represented the defendants and respondents.

The following is a full report of the judgment:—

Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, in giving the Court's decision, said that a brief resume of the facts and the deductions to be drawn from them, was necessary before the Court could deal with the questions of law which had to be determined in the appeal. It would be convenient for the Court to confine itself to the Colaba contract, as the facts arising out of the Umarkhadi contract presented no distinctive features. The plaintiffs are a firm of contractors, who, on the 10th June 1893, entered into a contract, with the Commissioner and the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to perform certain works in connection with the sewage at Colaba at certain specified rates. The time fixed for the completion of the works was the 1st April 1895, but the Commissioner had power, under certain contingencies, to lengthen or shorten the time. The provisions for payment of the contractors are contained in the 25th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 32nd, and 35th clauses of the agreement. It will be sufficient at present to notice the 25th, 29th, and 35th clauses, which provide for immediate monthly payments during the progress of the works. The 32nd clause deals with the payment of the balance on the completion of the work. Clause 25 provides as follows:—"The work shall be measured up to the end of each month by the engineer or his assistants with the contractors, who shall submit a bill for the same on forms approved by the engineer, and the work shall be paid for according to the certificates of such measurements, at the rates quoted in the schedule of rates attached thereto, so far as the same may be applicable." Clause 29 provides that the measurements shall always be confined to actual work only, and for that alone shall the contractors be allowed to claim, and it also provides for certain specified deductions being made from the monthly payments, and retained by the Commissioner as extra security for the performance of the contract. Clause 35 is as follows:—"No claim for interest will be entertained by the Commissioner with respect to any monies or balances, which may be in his hands, owing to any dispute between the engineer and the contractors, or with respect to any delay on the part of the Commissioner in making monthly or final payments, or otherwise." The consideration, therefore, for which the plaintiffs undertook to perform the works was the promise of the Commissioner to have the actual work done measured up each month, and to pay monthly according to the certificates of such measurements subject to certain deductions, and to adjust and pay the balance on the completion of the work; strictly punctual payment, however, not being of the essence of the contract. That was the basis upon which the contractors contracted. Payment by the Commissioner monthly for work done was not, by the terms of the contract, made a condition precedent to the contractors' obligation to proceed with the further prosecution of the works until such monthly payment should be made. It is not uncommon that there was cause 4 of the contract dealt with the case of the contractors not using sufficient despatch in carrying out the works or not providing good and sufficient materials, or doing the work badly, and provides for the course to be pursued in such cases.

The Chief Justice continued: The contractors began the actual works at the close of the rains. It appears from the correspondence, to which our attention has been drawn, that, as early as March 1894, the contractors began to complain that they were not paid for the work done under the contract. They claimed "to be paid by monthly certificates for actual work calculated at the schedule rates subject to the specified deductions," while the engineer of the Corporation took up the position that the contractors were only entitled to monthly payments for work finished and measured up, and calculated at schedule rates. In his examination in the case, Mr. Smith expanded what he meant by "finished work," thus—"In regard to measuring up the work, my view was that, when the excavation had been made, pipe sewer from one manhole to another, including the manholes at each end, when the stoneware pipes had been laid and tested, the excavation filled in and consolidated, and the manholes at each end completely finished in every detail, then the contractors were entitled to payment. That is what I understood to be the meaning of the Commissioner, Mr. Acworth. A meeting was held on the 12th March, when the Municipal Commissioner stated, "though he was prepared to make a concession as to payment, if the work was vigorously pushed on, he could not concur in the contractors' reading of the contract." What the Commissioner considered to be a concession was subsequently made in June by payment of Rs. 12,500 to the contractors. After this, the work proceeded, but the engineer from time to time complained of want of expedition on the part of the contractors on various parts of the work, while the non-payment of bills for work done which the engineer did not certify for, as the work was not completed. On the 16th January 1895, the engineer complained formally of the contractors' failure to carry out the works with vigour, especially in connection with the Duxbury Lane sewer; and on the 19th January, the Commissioner gave the contractors notice to withdraw from that portion of the work. On the 13th February, the contractors dismissed their men and suspended all active operations upon the works except on one portion, which could not be so suspended. On the 14th February, the engineer gave the contractors a formal notice to proceed with the work in general, vigorously, and warned them that, if the work was not at once, and henceforth, carried on with vigour, and in a manner satisfactory to him, he should be compelled to ask the Commissioner to proceed in the manner authorised by the contract, which would probably involve a requisition on the contractors to withdraw from the whole of the works comprised in the contract. To this the contractors replied on the 15th February by a letter, the contents of which are important. We read paras. 3 4 9a, 16, and 17 from it. Para. 3 says—"If you had personal experience of the practical conduct of engineering works, you must be fully aware that, without money, progress is impossible." Para. 4 says—"you cannot be unmindful that, for months and months past, we have insisted on the fact that payments due to us have been persistently withheld, that we have stated again and again that our capital had long since been exhausted in the works, and that we were rapidly coming to the end of our credit, in addition to which we are now owing large sums of money to our workpeople and others, which we are unable to pay." Para. 9 says—"You may take it, therefore, that the chief causes of the unsatisfactory state and progress of the works are—A. first and foremost, the systematic withholding from us of monies justly due." Para. 16 says—"Generally we think that the conclusion you appear to arrive at in the close of your two letters (that non-prosecution of the works with vigour would involve a requisition for withdrawal from the whole of the works) is probably the correct one, for if you persist in withholding from us payments which have long been due, it will certainly be impossible for us to complete the works." Para. 17 says—"At the same time it should be noted that the payment to us now of monies due for work will by no means be sufficient. It will need a large sum of money to compensate us for the loss we have suffered from our having been unable in the past, through non-receipt of payments, to prosecute the works in the manner and with the speed we had intended." In other correspondence, and in connection with the oral evidence of the plaintiffs and the 22nd para. of the defendant's written statement, leads, we think, to the conclusion that the non-payments by the Corporation for the work actually done by the contractors, was the primary cause of the dilatory and unsatisfactory progress of the works, of which the engineer complained. The want of money was the immediate cause, but that was, in this case, brought about by the work actually done not being measured and paid for monthly. The contractors had not sufficient capital at their command to supply the funds rendered necessary by such non-payment. On the 13th February, the contractors had, as we have said, suspended all works under the contract, leaving only such men upon the works as were required for their safety. They took this step pending an interview which they expected to have with the Municipal Commissioner, at which they proposed pressing their view of the contract upon him, and pointing out to him the difficulty in which his interpretation of the contract involved them. This interview took place on the 18th February. The Commissioner did not recede from his position, but in view of the contractors' allegation that complete work, which they had done, had not been measured up, offered by a letter of the same date to have a selected portion of the work measured. This the contractors, by their letter of the 19th February, declined as being unfair to them, but asked for a measurement of the whole work in accordance with clause 25 of the contract. They at the same time (without prejudice) offered to transfer all the works and plant to the Commissioner on the basis of being paid for all the work which they had actually done at schedule rates. The Commissioner did not accede to either proposal, and on the 20th February, by a formal notice, required the contractors to withdraw from the whole of the works. On the 21st, the contractors protested against the action of the Commissioner, and again asserted that the chief cause of their inability to press on the works was the refusal of the payment of money due to them under the contract. This ended the matter. On the 20th April following, the plaintiffs filed their suit. We shall presently refer to the pleadings. After some evidence had been given in the division court, the parties came to an arrangement intended to raise the questions of law involved in the case without actually going into the measurements and accounts. It was accordingly agreed by counsel that it should be "assumed for the purposes of argument only that a considerable sum was due to the plaintiffs on the 20th February 1895, under the contract." We have not been informed what that sum approximately was or what proportion it bore to the total payment to be made under the contract, but counsel for the municipality concede that we might assume that it was a material amount. This carries with it the further consequence, which was also for the purpose of the argument conceded, that the interpretation which the municipal commissioner put upon the contract was mistaken, and that, when on the 18th and 19th February 1895, in accordance with his previous line of conduct, he refused to have the work actually done by the contractors measured and paid for he committed a breach of the contract—he refused to perform in a material particular, the promise which, as we have pointed out, was the consideration for the contractors' undertaking to perform the work. Under these circumstances, the plaintiffs by their plaint pray that it may be declared that the withdrawal of the works from the plaintiffs' hands was a violation of the contract by the defendants, and was illegal; that the defendants may be ordered to pay the plaintiffs the sums due to the plaintiffs under the contracts; that the defendants may be ordered to pay damages to the plaintiffs for the loss incurred by them by reason of the non-payments by the defendants of monies due to the plaintiffs under the contract. The defendants seek to justify the withdrawal of the works from the hands of the plaintiffs under the powers conferred upon them by the 4th clause of the contract which provides that, "in case of the contractors failing, in the opinion of the engineer, to carry it (the work) on with the necessary and proper despatch, so as to complete the same within the contract time, or of their not conducting and executing the work to the entire satisfaction of the engineer, then, and in any one of such cases, notice of complaint, signed by the engineer, will be given in writing to the contractors, and if they do not forth with proceed with the execution of the work with the expedition required, or if they do not renew the work complained of, and thenceforth proceed with the execution of the work in a manner satisfactory to the engineer, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner at any time, after the expiration of 24 hours from the receipt by the contractors of the engineer's notice of complaint, by further written notice, to require the contractors to withdraw from the whole of the work, and thereupon, and in such case, the contractors shall forthwith withdraw therefrom, and their deposit shall be absolutely forfeited to the Corporation." It is not denied that the engineer gave the notice of complaint required by that clause. It was the notice of the 14th February 1895, already referred to. The sum of that complaint is delay on the part of the contractors. The 4th clause does not, we think, amount to more. The present contract differs from that in Roberts vs. Bury Commissioners (Law Reports, 4 C. P. 755) in this, that a written notice of complaint by the engineer to the contractors is in it made a condition precedent to the Commissioner giving notice to the contractors to withdraw from the works: and from this, it appears to us to follow that it is only on the grounds given in that notice, that the Commissioner can legally order such withdrawal. Moreover, a careful perusal of the whole correspondence satisfies us that delay and dilatoriness on the part of the contractors was the substance of the engineer's complaints throughout. We think, therefore, that Mr. Scott was correct in his contention that delay in the opinion of the engineer in the progress of the works—such delay only was the alleged justification of the defendants in ordering the contractors' withdrawal. Now, it is not denied on the part of the plaintiffs that both in the opinion of the engineer and in fact there was undue delay on the part of the contractors in prosecuting the work. The plaintiffs, admitting this, urge that the delay was caused by the defendants in not measuring and paying for the work actually done, and so depriving them of the means for carrying out the contract. Counsel for the respondents contend that the engineer is constituted the sole judge upon this question as well as others; and that he must be deemed to have taken the fact of non payment by the Municipal Commissioner into calculation, in coming to his conclusion that the progress was dilatory, so that his decision is final and conclusive; and this court is without jurisdiction to inquire whether it is justifiable or not. We think that this contention is unsound. We find no indication in the contract before us that the engineer is intended to be an arbiter in such a question as the action of the Municipal Commissioner in hindering or preventing the plaintiffs in the performance of their works if the now payment of the monthly sums amount in law to such hindrance or prevention. The case appears to us to bean all four with that of Roberts vs. Bury Commissioners, and to be only distinguishable from it in this, that here Mr. Smith, the engineer, is the paid servant of the Municipal Commissioner; and the prevention complained of arises from the direct action of the defendants themselves and of their servant. We think that we ought to follow the decision of the Exchequer Chamber in that case. Counsel for the appellants has contended that the provisions of section 39 of the Contract Act apply to the case, and that the refusal, already stated, of the Commissioner to measure and pay for the uncompleted work on the 18th and 19th February justified his clients in putting an end to the contract, and in think (assuming that the plaintiffs did put an end we the contract on that ground) that his contention is well-founded. The words of the section, omitting the part not applicable here, are—"When a person to a contract refused to perform his promise in the entirety, the promisee may put an end to the contract." Whatever may be the exact meaning of the expression which follows the word "promise" in that section, we think that the Commissioner has, in this case, refused to perform his promise in its entirety. The Commissioner had promised to have the work measured up each month by the engineer and to pay for it according to the certificates of such measurements. This he refused to do. It is true that he did refuse absolutely to pay for work each month, but he, in refusing to pay according to the terms of the contract. This part of the case appears to us to resemble very closely the cases of Withers vs. Reynolds 2 B. and Ad., 882, and Both vs. Bowron, 8 L. I. Rep. 641. In neither of these cases was there an unqualified refusal to pay, but there was a refusal to pay according to the terms of the contract. The case of Withers vs. Reynolds is quoted by Lord Blackburn in Musey Sleet and Iron Company vs. Naylor (9 App. Cases, 434,) as correctly laying down the law. In the case of Musey Sleet and Iron Company, there was no refusal to pay according to the terms of the contract. There was what Lord Salbourne calls a demur on the part of the vendors to pay, because they thought that a company in liquidation could not give them a valid discharge. We have, therefore, to consider whether the plaintiffs did, on account of the refusal of the Commissioner to pay for the actual work each month, put an end to the contract? As to that, the facts are these. On the 14th February, the contractors, being at the end of their resources, suspended work except in a place where it would not be suspended with safety and dismissed their men, hoping, nevertheless, to be in a position to re-engage the latter and resume work after they had pressed their views upon the Municipal Commissioner at an interview which they applied for on the same day, and which subsequently was granted for the 18th February. At this time the senior partner was on his way to Bombay, and was expected to be present at the interview. On the 14th February, the Engineer sends the formal notice of complaint in which he notices the abandonment of the works, adding that he should be compelled to recommend the Commissioner to proceed as authorised by the contract which would probably involve a requisition to withdraw from the whole of the works. To this there was the reply of the 16th, which we have read. The interview took place on the 18th. At it the contractors pressed their views on the Commissioner, but wholly without success. The Commissioner read out their letter of the 15th, which, he said, was inadmissible, and, if the defendants persisted in withholding payments which had been long due, it would be certainly impossible for the contractors to complete the works. The Commissioner persisted in his resolve. What is the fair inference to be deduced from this? The work had been suspended by the contractors of their own motion to the knowledge of the Commissioner. They informed the Commissioner that they could not proceed unless placed in funds. The Commissioner did not place them in funds, and they did not resume work. Section 39 of the Contract Act shows that a voidable contract may be rescinded by any act, or omission, of the party rescinding, by which he intends to communicate his rescision, or which has the effect of communicating it. It must, we think, have been known to the Commissioner at the close of the interview, that the contractors would not resume work in the contracts unless he paid them. After that, on the 19th, the contractors offered to hand over all the works to the Commissioner upon terms of being paid for actual work done. This was refused, and the Commissioner gave notice of withdrawal on the 20th. On the 21st, the contractors protested, and again pointed out that inability to press on the works arose from the nonpayment of money due under the contract. On the same day in another letter, they stated that they made the proposal to hand over the works to the Commissioner at once in good faith, as the only one, that seemed to be in any way just to them, and at the same time to allow the Municipal Commissioner to enter on the prosecution of the work forthwith. In that letter they stated. "If our proposal be not accepted we must insist on the measurements proceeding all day, and *de die in diem*, until completed; and if this is refused, we shall be compelled to take legal proceedings to restrain you from proceeding with the work until the measurements are complete." This letter could, we think, only have been written on the assumption on the part of the contractors that the contract was at an end. The Commissioner of course did not admit that assumption to be correct, but could not, we think, have been ignorant that it was the assumption upon which the plaintiff's were acting. The measurements then proceeded, and the plaintiffs filed their suit on the 21st April. The plaint as framed, as admitted by Mr. Scott, proceeds rather on the hypothesis that the defendants had wrongfully broken the contract by their notice of the 21st February 1895, than on the hypothesis that the plaintiffs had rightly put an end to it in consequence of the refusal of the Commissioner to pay for work done: but in para 19, they state their claim for work done as a *quantum meruit*, and put it thus. The circumstances of their claim for payment will appear from the correspondence between the parties, and more particularly from a letter dated the 16th February 1895, a letter dated 19th February, and two letters dated the 21st February 1895. These are the letters we have already referred to, as shewing that the plaintiffs put an end to the contract. The plaint does not, we think, present any insuperable objection to our dealing with the case on the above footing. We may add that the judgment of the division court proceeds upon the basis that it was open to the parties, upon the pleadings, to contend that the plaintiffs had rescinded the contract. Indeed, it does not appear to have been argued in the court below that the plaintiffs had not rescinded as the remarks of the learned judge at page 20 of his judgment show. We, therefore, think that the appeal must be allowed on the questions argued before us. This judgment proceeds entirely upon the assumption that the Commissioner's view of the interpretation of the contract was erroneous, and the contractors' was correct. As to this, we have formed no independent opinion. In this view of the facts and law, it will not be necessary to consider the argument of Mr. Scott that, if the plaintiffs had not put an end to the contract, the provisions of section 67 would enable the plaintiffs successfully to maintain this suit. We are not prepared to say that the nonpayment of the money might not be a neglect or refusal to afford the contractors reasonable facilities for the performance of their contract. It would, however, be difficult for us to come to a conclusion upon the point on the hypothetical admission made in this case for the purposes of our judgment, and in the absence of more precise facts and figures.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FULTON.)

THE MONEY-LENDER AND HIS CLIENT.

DWARKANATH SADANAND VS. MUNCHERSHAW BOMONJEE CHOTHIA.

(Continued from Saturday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

And if Davidas had acquired this information it would, I should suppose, have been communicated to the defendant in the same way that Exhibit 5 was communicated to him. The absence then of evidence to prove that in September, 1895, Dwarkanath was being seriously pressed by creditors leads me to the conclusion that he was not being so pressed. He gambled, and he may have gambled "hard and high" according to his lights, but even so it does not seem likely that he was in want of, or should have proposed to raise, such a sum as Rs. 30,000. That he should in the first instance have named Rs. 200, and then have consented to borrow Rs. 3,000 (of which he was only to get half) appears more natural. The father and son were doubtless of bad or distant terms probably before the Devali, certainly after the boy ran away from home, but I do no see anything in the father's evidence to throw any doubt on the bona fide of this suit so far as he is concerned. The validity of the deed was of course not challenged till after the plaintiff came home. How could it be when nothing was known about it? When the plaintiff re-appeared and told his story no time was lost. Mr. Chandulal was superseded by other solicitors and his bill of costs was paid as soon as it was taxed, and this suit was filed on the 8th February, which was certainly as quick as was consistent with the enquiries which must necessarily have been made. The bill when taxed was not disputed because, doubtless, it was not wished to raise any unnecessary difficulties. So far I have been dealing only with the probability of the truth or otherwise of the stories without reference to the evidence on which either story rests. But I am aware that it is dangerous to attach undue weight to *a priori* theories when brought into conflict with reliable evidence. Improbable things do happen. This boy may have conceived the idea of raising a large sum of money—Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 30,000. Munchershah may have been affected by that gambling spirit, which sometimes induces a man to risk a great deal on a venture. His business is evidently of a speculative character, and it is possible that he may in spite of his legal training occasionally take part in transactions at which men of a more sober turn of mind would be aghast. The real question is whether I can believe Mr. Chandulal, Davidas Purshotam and Karsandas, when they say that Rs. 25,000 were paid to the plaintiff, subject to the deduction of the Rs. 1,000 due on the promissory note, and Rs. 475 for costs, and whether I can believe Jamnads Lakhmidas, when he says he was called into the room, and in the plaintiff's presence took down the numbers of the notes at Mr. Chandulal's dictation. This evidence is indirectly supported by that of Vasant and Laman, who say that they saw the notes in the plaintiff's hands when he came downstairs. There are also the admissions of the plaintiff in the deed itself, in Exhibit 3 in the plaint in the partition suit, and in Exhibit 47, the agreement with Bharucha on the 22nd May. There is also the evidence of Venichand and Hakma as to payments of Rs. 1,300 and Rs. 1,100 made them on the 12th and 13th October. There is also Mr. Chandulal's diary. On the other hand there is the absolute denial of the plaintiff that he received any money at all and there is the fact that apart from the evidence of persons suspected of complicity in the alleged fraud or belonging to Mr. Chandulal's office there is no evidence to show that after the 7th October he ever cashed any of these twenty-two thousand rupee notes. How were they disposed of? One is said to have been changed on the spot when the plaintiff paid the bill of costs, another when after leaving the room he returned almost immediately with Devidas, two were cashed by Devidas at the Currency Office on the 8th October, one by Jamnadas Kishordas (by mistake written Ishwardas) on the 12th October, one by Jamnadas Lakhmidas on the 25th October. This accounts for six of them. Twenty have been brought into Court from the Currency Office. Two, besides those cashed by Devidas, bear Devidas' signature on the back. None bears the signature of Dwarkadas. Now this circumstance appears to be strongly corroborative of his evidence, for it is a curious circumstance if he has been able to get rid of so many notes of large value without signing one of them. Of course

PALITANA NEWS.

A MEETING of over a thousand residents of Rajkote civil station was held on the 13th instant at the Memorial Institute to vote an address to H. H. Sir Mansingji the Thakore Saheb of Palitana for his giving the large sum of Rs. 20,000 to make filter beds in the Randarda Water Works from which the civil station receives its water-supply. In accordance with a resolution passed in that meeting a deputation of about fifty leading members of the civil station waited upon H H. Sir Mansingji at his temporary residence here to present him the following address :—

His Highness Sir Mansingji, K.C.S.I., Thakore Saheb of Palitana. Your Highness,—The residents of Rajkote civil station, of all castes and creeds, in a public meeting assembled at the Memorial Institute on the 13th instant, resolved unanimously to present an address to your Highness for the great and everlasting boon you were pleased to confer on all the residents of the civil station and authorized us on their behalf to present an address to your Highness. In accordance with that resolution, we have the pleasure and honour of approaching your Highness with this address. Though we, the residents of Rajkote civil station, have had the good luck to secure a plentiful supply of water through the construction of Randarda Water Works, yet water supplied through the pipes at our houses and at the general stand pipes was so dirty that some of us considered it unsafe to use it for drinking purposes at all, while most of us, who had more than ordinary regard for our health used to strain it with cloth. But this process never gave any body entire satisfaction, while at times the water was so muddy that straining was no good at all. Thus, though we had a plentiful supply of water, the quality of it was certainly not a desirable one. This defect was at once noticed by the Water Works Committee, and it desired most sincerely to remove it. But the cost of supplying the water works with an adequate filter was too great for the committee to undertake without any extraneous liberal help. When we heard that your Highness has most kindly and liberally offered to pay Rs. 20,000 towards the expenses of supplying the long standing want of an adequate filter, we were all greatly pleased and felt ourselves under a deep debt of gratitude to your Highness for the everlasting and invaluable help. All oriental nations unanimously consider it an act of great merit to supply water to those who want it for drinking or other purposes. It is one of the chief elements which materially affect the health of a community. Pure water is just as essential for health as pure air. Though we have pure and healthy air, we had not pure water. It is your Highness to whom the credit of supplying this essential of health is due. The memory of this benevolence of your Highness will ever be green in the minds of men of all ranks for generations to come, who will always silently but piously bless your Highness from the bottom of their hearts whenever in pain, sick or otherwise, they drink crystal water. Your Highness' liberality has materially helped the donors of the Randarda Water Works in attaining the full measure of their original object. Without your Highness' liberality their work was like a diamond without cut and polish. It was in appreciation of this invaluable and liberal assistance rendered by your Highness to a large portion of the residents of Rajkote civil station assembled in a public meeting and unanimously vowed to present your Highness this address and to put on record in token of the deep sense of their appreciation of the great boon your Highness has conferred on them and of their gratitude for the same. There is one feature connected with this, liberality of your Highness which we cannot and ought not to fail to mention prominently on an occasion like this. That is this, that your Highness's liberality is of that cosmopolitan character, instances of which are far and few between. It is a well-known fact that your Highness pays great attention to the wants and comforts of your subjects, and that your Highness is very kind and liberal, particularly to the agricultural and commercial classes. Over and above all those acts of charity and utility for the benefit of your subjects, your Highness has come forward with a princely donation of Rs. 20,000 to supply the long-felt want of our civil station, though we had no claim on your Highness, which speaks volumes in praise of your Highness as the prince of poets, Milton, says :—

"The deeds though mute speak loud the doer."

In conclusion, we on behalf of the residents of Rajkot civil station, wish and pray that God may bestow his choicest blessings on your Highness and may grant you long life to enjoy the great honour her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress has recently bestowed on you, and that you may win greater honours still.

Sir Mansingji replied to the above address in the following terms :—

Gentlemen,—I have been extremely gratified to receive this address from the inhabitants of such an important place as this civil station of Rajkot. I think, however, that I don't deserve all the credit which you have been pleased to give me for what you consider to be a great beneficent act. Gentlemen, I may tell you that I consider anything done for the benefit of this civil station, the same as if I had done it for my own capital, as we are always in touch with the residents. It was my own experience of the dirty Randarda water which first prompted me to make this offer of Rs. 20,000 as a contribution towards the construction of filter-beds for obtaining pure water-supply for this station, which we all value so much. As for the cosmopolitan character of the donation, gentlemen, I may say that I know no distinction in works of charity and utility, of castes and creeds, or of home or abroad. My principle in such matters is in conformity with the maxim of Thomas Paine, which is as follows :—

The world is my country,
Mankind are my brethern,
And to do good is my religion.

I fully trust that the population of the Rajkote civil station will henceforth enjoy the blessings of an abundant and pure water supply.

After this deputation retired, another deputation from the members of the Lang Library waited upon his Highness and presented him an address of congratulation on his being decorated with the insignia of Knighthood of the noble order of the Star of India. His Highness replied to it also in suitable terms, and presented a sum of Rs. 200 for the library fund.

The address given by the residents of Rajkote civil station was placed in a massive silver casket.

RASH DRIVING IN THE CITY.

GETTING OFF CHEAPLY.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mahomed Haji Ibrahim and Bachoo Haji Shaboo Seedick, aged 14 and 12 years respectively, were charged with having, on the 6th instant at Carnac Road, driven their vehicles in a manner so rash and negligent as to endanger human life. Inspector Stanford, who was in charge of the case, said that the accused were originally charged under section 304 of Indian Penal Code with causing death by doing a rash act, but the inquiry held by the coroner resulted in the returning of a verdict that the death of the child run over by accused's vehicle was caused by accident. The Commissioner of Police, under the circumstances, asked permission to withdraw the charge and alter it to one of rash driving. The charge was allowed to be altered.

Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, pleaded guilty to the charge on behalf of the first accused. He said the accused boys had gone out for a drive in company of other children in two conveyances. The drivers entrusted the reins of the horses to the boys who started a race. It was twilight at the time, and as they were coming down the Carnac Road a child of two years old, daughter of a *Dhobie* was knocked down and run over by the vehicle driven by the first accused. The horse was pulled up and stopped by the boy within four yards of the scene of the accident, which showed that the vehicle was not going at a furious rate. The parents of the deceased child contributed to the accident as they were negligent and allowed the little girl to play on the foot-path and in a public road. Both accused were unmarried, and if they were fined, according to the Kutchee Memon community custom, they would never be able to get a wife. Thus their and their parents' high position in the Jamat would be effected. Mr. Sealy begged that a fine should not be imposed because instead the parents were ready to compensate the parents of the deceased child and also contribute to the poor-box.

The pleader for the second accused endorsed Mr. Sealy's remarks, and further said that if his client was fined he would be turned out of his caste. His client's father was a wealthy merchant and occupied a high position among the Kutchis.

The magistrate was of opinion that great deal of negligence was shown by the parents of the deceased and also on the part by the driver in charge of the vehicle. The father of the accused was compensating the parents of the deceased and placed a sum of money in the poor-box. Considering the accused's extreme youth, his worship thought justice would be met, under the circumstances, by the sentence of one day's imprisonment.

The mother of the deceased child was given Rs. 25 as a compensation.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* has excellent reason to believe that the German Emperor and Empress will visit England next year, to be present at the Queen's Jubilee, and that they will be accompanied by their elder sons, the Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse, and all the other near relations of Her Majesty—or, at least, most of them. The Tsar and Tsarina are also credited with the intention of visiting England on the occasion.

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic on you is Peter's Brain Pan-ees, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shattered constitution without regard to age or sex. Rs. 5 and Rs. 6-4. MADON SONS and Co., Bombay.

NEWS OF THE D[illegible]

THE budget estimate of the Salt Department show that Government expects to sell before next April 303,000 maunds of its salt now stored in the Madras Depot, and the sales next official year are estimated at 1,000,000 maunds. The selling price has been calculated at 5 annas a maund, which is 2 annas higher than the price prevailing before the excise system was introduced.

Mr. T. W. HOLDERNESS, who at the present moment holds the special appointment of Secretary of the Scarcity Department in these Provinces, is to be transferred in a similar capacity to the Government of India, where the increase of business thrown upon the Revenue and Agricultural Department by the famine has made extra assistance absolutely necessary to deal with it. There are already above half a million of people on relief works in one part or another of India, whose number unhappily is more likely to increase than diminish; and with all the latitude that is given to the Local Governments the general supervision of such a campaign involves an amount of labour and attention that exceeds the powers of the standing staff. It must be recognised, however, that the Lieutenant-Governor has behaved very handsomely towards the Government of India in consenting to part with Mr. Holderness, whom he had chosen as his adjutant for his emergency, and who is *au fait* with the situation in these Provinces as no successor who may be appointed can be. But Sir Antony MacDonnell has thrown himself into the famine work so thoroughly that he may be able to spare his right hand man at such time when a Governor who had the thing less at his finger ends would have found it impossible.

Two notifications were issued in Calcutta on Friday giving effect to the Currency Reserve Bill. In the first it was notified that with the consent of the Secretary of State one hundred millions of rupees was fixed as the amount of coin and bullion received for currency notes which need not be retained and secured as a reserve to pay for such notes; in the second it was announced that the Government had directed the creation and issue to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency and the Master of the Mint at Calcutta of Rs. 2,04,86,500 of stock of 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 bearing interest from 31st December 1896 and receipt from the Head Commissioner of Rs. 1,99,93,945-10, being the value of the above amount of stock at Rs. 97-10 per cent., that being the current market price of the said stock.

LAST week's season report shows that the rainfall in the southern districts of the Madras Presidency still continues very heavy. Relief works were opened in Ganjam, but attracted no workers. In Bombay more rain is wanted in the affected area, where the crops remain poor, but the grain supply generally is sufficient. In Bengal practically no change occurred. The prospects in Patna, Gaya, Shahabad and Saran continue favourable. In Champaran over 6,300 persons are on relief works, and in Darbhanga about 1,000. Elsewhere they can be counted by hundreds only. In the N.-W. P. and Oudh over 256,000 persons are now in receipt of relief. In the Punjab rain is still urgently wanted. About 25,000 persons are now on relief works in Central Provinces. The prospects of the spring crops generally are fair except in Hoshangabad. In Central India and Rajputana there is no change in the situation.

THE export trade of Calcutta to foreign countries in the past month was marked by many and great fluctuations resulting, however, in a total fall in value of only one cent. The greatest decreases were in dyeing materials, (indigo), raw jute, and opium, with grain and pulse. On the other hand, exports of hides and skins, tea, jute manufactures, and seeds (oil) improved their positions considerably. Shipments of food grain to foreign countries were less by 207,433 cwt., and to Indian ports by 128,401 cwt.

IN view of the recent extensive development of the mica mining industry in the Nellore District, the Board of Revenue has submitted proposals for regulating prospecting and mining rules. The Government of Madras has approved generally of the Board's proposals, and concurs with that authority in considering that the time has arrived for discontinuing the existing system under which mining leases and prospecting licenses are issued on payment of an acreage assessment instead of a royalty on outturn.

THE Bengal National Chamber of Commerce has addressed a memorial to the Government of Bengal, deprecating the optimistic attitude of the Government of India in face of the threatended scarcity and praying that freights for the carriage of grain may be lowered as much as possible. It also asks that special measures may be taken for the preservation of peace and the security of property.

THE Madras Railway South-Western train of the 15th instant met with two accidents on the way, one at the 184th mile, which caused detention of 3 hours and 10 minutes, and the other at the 210th mile, which caused a further detention of one hour and 20 minutes. In both cases the engine burst a volve. The accident caused the Mails due on the 16th instant to be delivered at Ootacamund on the morning of the 17th.

THE Queen's Coronation Ring formed the subject of an extremely interesting paper, read by Dr. Wickham Legg, F.S.A., at the general meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute (says the *Daily Telegraph*). The ring never leaves Her Majesty's possession, and is worn by her every evening; but by gracious permission several photographs were made of it, and a set of these has been given by Dr. Legg to the institute. It consists of a band of gold, varying from two to five millimetres in breadth, with a large rounded sapphire thirteen millimetres across, and set "a jour." Over it is a cross of fine rubies, and it is surrounded by fine white brilliants. Tracing the history of coronation rings, the speaker mentioned that they were held to symbolise the wedding of the Sovereign with the nation. At the Queen's coronation it was regarded as an auspicious omen, indicative of the close bond which should exist—which this generation has seen fulfilled—that the ring should have fitted the Royal finger very tightly.

DR. YERSIN, who was a pupil at the Pasteur Institute some five years ago, went to Cochin China, where he established a laboratory in a town situated a short distance from Saigon. There (says the Paris correspondent of the *Standard*) he is reported to have discovered a serum which he believes will cure the plague. He returned to Paris and made experiments which seemed so conclusive that, having heard that the plague was prevalent in China, he proceeded there without delay. When he arrived at Canton the epidemic had almost disappeared but he is described as having cured one patient with his serum. He next proceeded to Amoy, where in a few days he cured twenty-three of the twenty-five patients he treated in the hospital. Upon exhausting his shock of serum, he left the town to return to France. According to the French papers, Dr. Yersin will probably return to China before long, as the Chinese Government is anxious for the creation of a Pasteur Institute at Canton, with the young French doctor at its head.

A DEMAND has been made that some Burmese waifs, abandoned in London, should be sent home at the expense of the India Office. The precedent is not one which should be lightly set though it does seem that some steps should be taken to prevent the scandal of hapless Easterns being brought to England by showmen only to be cast adrift when they have served their purpose.

IT is not surprising (says *Truth*) that Prince Bismarck's revelations of secret history are exciting both annoyance and apprehension at our own Court. The Queen and Prince Albert corresponded for many years very confidentially, respecting all political and family affairs, with the late Emperor William; and it is understood that most of their letters, either original or copies, are in the possession of Prince Bismarck, who was allowed to deal as he pleased with all the late Sovereign's papers, both during his lifetime and for more than a year after his death.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY COTTON.

THE final Memorandum on the Early Cotton Crop of the Deccan and second Memorandum on the Late Cotton Crop of Gujarat, Karnatak and Sind, for the Season of 1895-97. (Information generally up to 5th December.) A.—Early Districts (Deccan.) The appended Statement A shows the corrected area figures for the British districts and Native States of the Deccan. The total area 1,101,000 acres is about 5 per cent. larger than last year, but about 8 per cent. below the average of the preceding 5 years. The increase is confined to Khandesh and Nasik, which carry about 93 per cent. of the Deccan crop. It was due to timely and favourable sowing rain, which was deficient elsewhere. Later rains, however, held off altogether with the result that the crop failed altogether in some places and its growth stunted elsewhere. The estimated outturn is only 39 per cent. of last year and about 1-3 of the average. Trade is dull and prices lower than last year.

Khandesh.—Area 975,000 acres of 5 per cent. above last year, but 9 per cent. below the average of the preceding 5 years. The increase is principally in the west and north of the district, where sowing rains were favourable. As already reported, the heavy rains of July injured the crop. In places, it was altogether destroyed by heavy floods, ploughed up, and some other crop substituted for it. The total absence of rain since the middle of August has proved most injurious, particularly to the crops in light soils. Reports for a considerable portion of the district have not yet been received and the estimates of outturn for such portions have been based on the area estimates exported from the neighbouring talukas. The outturn is estimated at 25 per cent. below last year's and about one-third of the average.

Nasik.—Area 47-700 acres; 41 percent above last year, but 4 per cent. below the average of the preceding 5 years. Rain for early sowing was good; but the subsequent floods, consequent on heavy rain, and the long spell of fair weather that followed damaged the crop to a considerable extent. In places, it has altogether failed. The outturn is estimated at about one-third of last year's and one-fourth of average.

Ahmednagar.—Area 67,000 acres; about 10 per cent. below last year, but 18 per cent. over average. Decrease as compared with last year due to deficient sowing rain. There was sufficient rain in July, but the break that followed since the middle of August was fatal to the crop in places and reduced the outturn considerably below the average elsewhere. The estimated outturn comes to only one-third of last year. Among the other districts of the Deccan, Satara has 4,500, Sholapur 1,800 and Poona 500 acres. Sowing rain was favourable in Poona but not so in the other two districts. As elsewhere, the dry weather of August and subsequent months was fatally injurious to the crop in Poona and Sholapur. The Satara crop suffered from the same cause, but was partially relieved by a few light showers in September and the outturn is here estimated at about 23 per cent. of last year.

Satara Jaghirs.—Area 4,800 acres or about half of last year. Crop completely dried up in most places and the estimated yield is less than 6 per cent. of late years and average.

B.—Late Districts (Gujarat, Karnatak and Sind).—The accompanying Statement B gives details for the rest of the Presidency and shows that the cotton area has fallen 11 per cent. below last year's and 13 per cent. below the average.

Gujarat.—Area 603,000 acres; 64 per cent. below last year's and 87 per cent. below the average of the preceding 5 years. Increase in Surat and Ahmedabad insufficient to make up for the large decrease in Broach where, as also in parts of Surat, excessive rain and heavy floods in July damaged the early sown crop which had in many parts to be ploughed up and replaced by other crops. For late sowings rain was sufficient. In the north, the crop suffered from absence of later rains, and only a fair outturn is expected. In the south, the crop suffered at first from the same cause, but light showers in November benefited it, particularly where it was sown late. Dropping of leaves and flowers reported from parts of Surat and Broach. Condition of crop fair in the north, good to fair in the south.

Gujarat States.—Area 2,573,000 acres; 12·5 per cent. above last year and 3 per cent. above average. Increase mainly in Kathiawar and Cutch. In the former, sowing rains were fair to late. In the latter, cotton was sub-stituted for grain crops damaged by excessive rain. Decrease elsewhere due to deficiency of sowing rain. Crop in good condition in Kathiawar and Cutch; fair elsewhere.

Karnatak.—Area 383,000 acres 62 per cent. below last year and 60 per cent. below average. Decrease general but mainly in Bijapur and eastern talukas of Dharwar, where rain for sowing was practically absent. In Bijapur, the area sown is reported at only 9 per cent. of last year's, in Dharwar 41 per cent., and in Belgaum about 77 per cent. Absence of September-October rains dried up the crop in most places, particularly in Bijapur. Recent rain, however, has improved prospects. Only a poor outturn is expected from Bijapur and eastern talukas of Belgaum and Dharwar; fair from elsewhere.

Karnatak States.—Area 141,000 acres; 34 per cent. below last year. Season and condition of crop as in neighbouring British districts.

Sind.—Area of 110,000 acres, practically same as last year, but 10 per cent. above the average of the preceding 5 years. Increase in Karachi, Hyderabad and Shikarpur due to early and favourable inundation. Crop in good condition in Hyderabad; fair elsewhere owing to deficiency of moisture.

Khairpur has 1,500 acres, but its latest report has not been received.

N.-W. P. COTTON.

Final forecast of the cotton crop for 1896.

Rainfall.—Throughout the first three weeks of June the falls of rain were irregular, both in distribution and quantity. In the last week a general fall took place owing to which the month's rainfall was generally in excess of the normals. In July rain was extremely deficient in all divisions except Meerut, which received about the normal fall. In the next month the falls were slightly excessive in the sub-montane districts, normal in Gorakhpur division and very scanty in Agra and Allahabad divisions. The months of September and October were practically rainless; scattered showers fell in most districts but were so light as to be quite insufficient for the requirements of the crop. The following table shows the total rainfall for each division from 1st June to 31st October 1896. The seasonal deficiency is most marked in the divisions of Agra, Benares and Gorakhpur and the greater part of Allahabad division. The rainfall was very scanty in the whole of Oudh, except Kheri and Bahraich. The Meerut division, the sub-montane districts of Rohilkhand and the districts of Hamirpur and Jhansi were slightly better.

Area.—Almost the entire cotton crop of the United Provinces is grown in the Jamna Gangetic Doab, in the trans-Jamna tract of Agra, Muttra and Bundelkhand; and in the western districts of Rohilkand bordering the Ganges. Oudh and the divisions of Benares and Gorakhpur contribute only a small percentage of the total crop; and in these tracts it consists for the most part of Manua or Radita—a variety which does not appear in the market till after February. The total area under cotton pure and mixed according to the special returns received from Patwaris amounts this year to 14,23,790 acres as compared with 13,12,673 acres returned in the past year, showing an increase of 8·46 per cent. The increase is largest in Saharanpur, Agra, Etawah, Cawnpore, Banda, Hamirpur, Allahabad, Jalaun and Hardoi. The districts in which the failing off in area is most marked are Meerut, Aligarh and Fatehpur. Elsewhere the fluctuations in the acreage have been insignificant.

Condition.—In tracts in which cotton is chiefly grown the crop was sown in good time and germinated well; and as the falls of rain were sufficient till the middle of August weeding operations were properly carried out; and the condition of the crop was good. After that period, however, the continued drought and dry westerly winds which prevailed proved disastrous to the crop, especially where irrigation was not possible. In places that crop withered; in others the development of the plant was arrested and a large number of flowers fell off without bearing a pod. In tracts where the rainfall of the season was not greatly deficient or where irrigation was possible, the crop was saved from serious injury, the yield has been fair, and the fibre is reported to be extremely clean and free from stain. The average condition of crop in the several divisions of the province according to the final bulletins received from selected Zamindars is given below along with the condition reported in the previous year

Divisions.	Condition in number of annas, 16 annas denoting a full outturn. 1895	1896
Meerut	12	12
Agra	12	10
Rohilkhand	12	9
Allahabad { Doab	12	8
Allahabad { Bundelkhand	13	16
Benares	6	6
Gorakhpur	12	8
Kumaun (Naini Tal)	12	12
Lucknow	11	8
Fyzabad	12	8

Outturn.—It has been assumed in past years that the standard rates of outturn of cleaned cotton, where it is sown alone, vary from 100 to 130 lbs. per acre; and of cotton mixed with other crops, from 50 to 60 lbs. If these rates are reduced in accordance with the condition of the crop noted in the preceding paragraph and applied to the present year's area, the estimated outturn of the crops works out to 1,82,127 bales of 400 lbs. each. The estimate falls short by 9·31 per cent of the outturn of the preceding year's crop, which was unusually good. The decrease would have been still larger, but for the increase in the acreage which amounts to 8·46 per cent.

Stocks and trade.—The average annual imports of cotton into the province amount to about two lakhs of maunds or nearly 16½ million pounds; adding to this the estimated outturn, the total quantity available comes to about 90 millions of pounds. If the local consumption is put at one lb. per head of population, a fair estimate for the present year of scarcity, the total quantity required for local consumption would be 47 millions of pounds, which includes about 25 millions likely to be consumbed by the mils. This will leave for export from the current year's produce nearly 43 millions of pounds or 5,24,400 maunds. The average exports of the years 1891-92 to 1894-95 is about 7 lakhs of maunds; in 1895-96, which was an exceptional year, about 104 lakhs of maunds were exported, and it is possible that some portion of that year's crop is still available.

BANQUET IN LONDON TO MR. T. RALPH DOUSE.

At the St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, on Thursday December 3rd, a banquet was given in honour of Mr. T. Ralph Douse, to bid him again farewell on his return to Bombay. The invitations had been sent out by Sir Albert Altman, City of London Corporation, who presided as host. Sir John Whittaker Ellis, Bart, and many other leading London citizens were present. A most excellent dinner for which this parliamentary club is so well famed, was served, during which jokes passed pleasantly and freely around the festive board.

After the toast "Our Gracious Majesty" had been duly proposed and drunk with honours, Sir Albert Altman gave the toast of the evening, "Mr. T. Ralph Douse." Sir Albert said that having known Mr. Douse for so many years he was entitled to speak of his indefatigable energy, his commercial ability and integrity, and last though not least his strong love of his country, home and family. He said, it is sometimes thought that men who leave their native land, for our colonies or foreign parts, have less love for their native country than those that remain behind, but this was frequently an error for it often happened the exiled Men of the strongest patriotism will leave their native land for the pleasure they derive in strengthening our relations abroad. He was sure this was so with Mr. Douse, for he was a man that could succeed anywhere, and when such as he voluntarily chose to live among fevers, plagues and famines of which we have heard so much about as at present occuring in India, he thought we should be ready to acknowledge it. Sir Albert said that all would have liked to have kept Mr. Douse with them here for another week or two, but family ties were too strong and he leaves us to-morrow for the s.s "Carthage" with the intention of being in Bombay for Christmas. From the hearty way in which this toast was received, it was evident that all present were warmly in sympathy.

After Mr. Douse had briefly responded, Sir John Whittaker Ellis, Bart, one of the most popular of London's past Lord Mayors, made a most eloquent speech. He touched upon some of the improvements that had taken place in India under British control, and the prospective development of India in the near futuire. He said he felt that in the past we had not been so helpful or enterprising towards India as we might have been, and hope that in the future we should be more liberal in that respect. He would remind Mr. Douse and all present that it is almost impossible to strengthen our commercial relations with our colonies without benefitting the particular foreign country concerned, and that such qualities as envy and jealousy—country against country—ought never to exist any more than individually. We were all aware how foolish it was to be envious individually, for a man can rarely do solid good for himself without benefitting the community. He was glad that Mr. Douse was such a family man, for men with strong love for their homes make the best citizens, they work the hardest and the less selfishly, and endure the most for the general good. An Englishman's home is his castle. Sir Whittaker wished Mr. Douse God-speed and success in all he undertook.

The following day Mr. Douse attended the Guildhall to receive the Freedom of the City of London, when the Lord Mayor wished him a pleasant voyage and a safe return to Bombay.

During Mr. Douse's short stay in England he has been directing the attention of many of his City friends to the mutual benefit that might accrue from the investment of capital in industrial enterprise in India, and from their experience of Mr. Douse's efforts in other ways, they were not slow to adopt his suggestions.

SINGULAR LEGITIMACY SUIT.

IN the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, on Nov. 27, Sir Francis Jeune had before him the suit of "Dundas v. the Attorney General." It was the petition, under the Legitimacy Declaration Act, of Capt. Malcolm James Russell Dundas, of the 3rd Buffs, asking for a declaration that he was the son of the late Major Charles Sterling Dundas, of Edinburgh, and Mary Louisa Dundas.

Mr. H. B. Deane, Q.C., and Mr. Willock appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Gwynne James for the Attorney-General; and Mr. Barnard for Mr. James Dundas.

In opening the case, Mr. Deane said that the petitioner's father and mother were married on March 29, 1856, at which time the father was a Lieutenant in the Begal Royal Artillery, after which they went out to India. The wife's maiden name was Louisa Knatchbull. In 1857 their first son Arthur, was born. On April 24, 1858, Mrs Dundas left Bombay for England. On Jan. 24, 1859, Malcolm James Russell Dundas, the petitioner, was born, exactly nine months to the day from the time she had left her husband. He was registered as their son. Afterwards Mrs. Dundas returned to India, and resumed cohabitation with her husband. Subsequently the lady again came to this country. In the meatime there were two daughters born, Amy and Alice. In 1865 she was living at South Norwood, while her husband remained in India with his regiment. At the time of the marriage a settlement was executed, and Mrs. Dundas brought £8000, while Mr. Dundas brought in some reversionary interests. In 1868 there was a separation between the father and mother, and from time to time there was a recital that there were four children of the marriage—Arthur, Malcolm, Amy, and Alice. Malcolm went to India, and was received affectionately by his father, who introduced him to brother officers as his son. On Feb. 8, 1893, Malcolm was married, and at the time he was described as the son of Major Charles Sterling Dundas. The eldest son Arthur having died, there was a new apportionment under the settlement, by which the property was to go to the three surviving children. On May 29, 1895, Major Dundas died in Edinburgh, and Malcolm was then informed that his father had made a will in 1893, by which he left the whole of his property to one of his daughters, and had appointed his brother, Captain Adam Dundas, sole executor. Then for the first time it came to the petitioner's knowledge that his father's relations were raising doubts as to his legitimacy. The eldest member of the Dundas family was entitled to be called Dundas of Dundas. Capt. Adam Dundas was now Dundas of Dundas. If the petitioner were declared illegetimate, the title, instead of going to him, might possibly descend to James Dundas, the son of Frederick Dundas, the younger brother of Major Dundas, and that probably was at the root of the matter in this case. All the members of the family had been cited, and the only one who had filed any answer was James Dundas. It now appeared that some document was in existence which was alleged to have been signed by Major-Gen. Dundas in the year 1893, and which could only throw a doubt as to the legitimacy of the petitioner. With regard to that the question of law arose. It seemed perfectly clear by the cases that a father could not give evidence with the view of bastardising a child. If so, how could the statements of a father, not on oath, be used as evidence to the same effect.

Mr. Barnard, who appeared for Mr. James Dundas said he did not propose to cross-examine the petitioner at all. If the case was made out he should raise no opposition to the declaration of legitimacy.

Mr. Gwynne James said that he watched the case on the behalf of the Attorney-General. When the proper time arrived he intended to argue that the document was evidence, and should be before the Court.

His Lordship said that this Act—the Legitimacy Declaration Act—was a very remarkable one, and he did not know why the Attorney-General accepted the position he had taken upon himself, which, however, he had a perfect right to do.

Mr. Gwynne James said it appeared to him that when there was an important document like this it was right it should be before the Court.

Mr. Deane: I say at once in regard to the document that I have not the smallest objection to your Lordship seeing it, but I do not want it read in open court. Where is it?

Mr. Gwynne James: I have not got it. I rather want to know where it is.

Mr. Deane said he would like to see it immensely. He had a copy which he yesterday showed to the Attorney-General.

The petitioner was then called. He said for a great many years he had been employed at a bank. He gave evidence bearing out his counsels statment. He said that until the death of his father he had never heard any suggestion through anyone at all that he was not otherwise than a legitimate son of his father.

After some documents had been put in evidence, Mr. Deane said that was his case.

His Lordship said they knew nothing of the document referred to. The evidence was clear that the petitioner was the lawful child of his father and mother, and he had no hesitation in making the declaration required—namely, that the petitioner was the legitimate child of Charles Sterling Dundas and Mary Louisa, his wife, and there would be a decree to that effect.

There was no order as to costs.

LIEUT.-COL. WATERS, Military Attache to the British Embassy in Russia, is expected to return shortly to St. Petersburg from abroad. He will then set out on a journey to Siberia and Japan, returning to Europe through America. En route he will perhaps discover what truth there is in the report that Prince Khilkoff's recent tour through America was connected with the project for starting a Vladivostock-San Francisco line of steamers.

IMPERIAL UNITY AND COLONIAL DEFENCE.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

THE Duke of Devonshire was the principal speaker at a large meeting held on Dec. 3 in the Guildhall under the auspices of the British Empire League, of which organisation he is president. The Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Faudel Phillips) presided. Among those present were Viscount Sidmouth, Mr. Wootton Isaacson, M.P, Gen. Laurie, M.P., Sir T. Sutherland, M.P., Col. Blundell, M.P., Mr. Arnold Foster, M.P., Sir John Lubbock, M.P., Mr. Cohen, M.P., Capt. Jessel, M.P., Sir John Hay, and Sir Frederick Young.

The Duke of Devonshire, in moving: "That this meeting cordially approves the constitution of the British Empire League, and learns with satisfaction that its organisation is now complete, and that it is in a position to take up, in due order, the important subjects set forth in its programme," said the idea of Imperial unity had made progress at home and in the Colonies, but as a practical movement those engaged in it had been in some degree disappointed. Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain however, sympathised with their object. Probably the time had not yet come for discussion of commercial proposals made at the Ottawa Conference. The merchants of London might make suggestions which would lead to a better understanding between our Government and the Colonies through the agency of the League.

There is (continued the Duke of Devonshire) one subject which was discussed at the Colonial Conference of 1887 which has, in my opinion, again become the subject of practical and almost immediate importance. I have referred to the great moral effect which was produced by the Conference as a visible symbol of the unity of the Empire. (Cheers.) But in addition to that, it had at least one immediate result of a practical character. The naval agreements which was undertaken between this country and the Australian Colonies and the Colony of New Zealand was the outcome of that Conference. By that agreement the Colonies undertook to pay the interest on the cost of construction and part of the cost of maintenance of a considerable addition to our Fleet to be maintained in Australasian waters for the protection of British and Colonial commerce. These Colonies had already undertaken considerable obligations of a naval and military character for their own defence, but this agreement was the first recognition which had ever been made by any of the Colonies of the duty and interest of the Colonies to contribute to the support of the Imperial Navy. The term during which the arrangement will last will very soon approach its conclusion, and it will be for the parties concerned to decide whether that agreement shall be allowed to lapse, whether it shall be renewed. I may say that Her Majesty's present Government attach the greatest importance to a renewal in some form or other of these agreement. (Cheers.) The terms are open to reconsideration, but that it should be renewed is a subject, in our opinion, of the highest importance, not only on account of the pecuniary considerations which are involved, not only on account of the actual addition to our naval forces which it provides, but also as a step towards a practical measure of federation for the purpose of defence, a measure of federation which with the growth of our Colonies may be available for Imperial defence the whole resources of the British Empire and her Colonies. (Cheers.)

I have found with great satisfaction on my return to office after an absence from official life of a good many years the large progress which has been made in the consideration of the great question of Imperial defence. A body is now in existence, has been for many years in existence, called the Colonial Defence Committee, composed of representatives of the Admiralty, the War Office, and the Colonial Office. That body has made a complete study of the question of colonial defence as it affects every Colony of the British Empire. It has studied the question from the point of view of each Colony, and every Colony, whether it be a Crown Colony or a self-governing Colony, is now in possession of the views of Her Majesty's Government as to the nature of the possible attack to which any of them may be exposed, and as to the means of defence which it is possible to oppose to such attack. Every Colonial Government now knows what the Imperial Government is prepared to undertake for their defence, and what must be left to themselves to undertake. Now, although the instructions of this Committee and the plans which it has prepared are, and must be, to a very great extent of a confidential character, there is no secret whatever as to the principles upon which these plans are based; and I am not only permitted, but I am asked, to make as public an announcement as can be made of the principles upon which these plans are based, so that not only the Governments, but every one of our Colonial citizens, should know how much it is that the Government are prepared to undertake in the defence of the Colonies, and the duties which, in their turn, they think ought to be undertaken by the Colonies themselves. The maintenance of the supremacy has been assumed as the basis of the system of Imperial defence against attack from the sea. This is the determining factor in shaping the whole defensive policy of the Empire, and is fully recognised by the Admiralty, who have accepted the responsibility of protecting all British ports or abroad against the organised invasion from the sea. To fulfil this great charge, they claim the absolute power of disposing of their force in the manner they consider most certain to secure success, and object to limit the action of any part of them to the immediate neighbourhood of places which they consider may be more effectively protected by operations at a distance. It is recognised, however, that Her Majesty's ships, engaged in hunting out and destroying the squadrons of an enemy, may not be in position to prevent the predatory raids of hostile cruisers on British ports. The strength of such an attack will vary in different parts of the world, according to the strengths of possibly hostile navies, the proximity of their bases, and the troops that are or could easily be brought there in anticipation of war. It also varies from time to time with changing political combinations. But it is in the highest degree improbable that this raiding would be made by more than a few ships, nor could the of permanent effect unless troops could be landed. In no case could a greater force than a few thousand men be collected and conveyed without such arrangement and preparation as would bring the operations under the category of those which the Navy has undertaken to prevent. Against a raid of the nature indicated it has been considered necessary to make absolutely secure those places which are essential to the Navy for coaling, refitting, and repairing. Ports for this purpose have been selected by the Admiralty, and all Imperial resources in men and money available for use abroad have been concentrated on their defence. Apart from the harbours fortified for the Navy, there are other ports which, though they do not enter into what may be called the general strategic scheme, are also liable from their commercial importance to predatory raids, and which require measures of defence for the protection of the special interests involved. The resources of places which, in the opinion of an enemy, would justify the very considerable risks which a raid on them would involve are generally sufficient to admit of the provision of local defence by local means; and where the liability to attack, and the resources to resist attack, co-exist, it has been held to be the duty of the Colony to makes provision for adequate defence. In dealing with place of this nature, the committee have advocated the creation of sufficient fixed defences to prevent their unmolested occupation by hostile cruisers, but more especially the provision of troops sufficient to deal effectually with such forces as an enemy must put on shore to enable him to secure any permanent advantage from his attack. Troops without works may defeat an enemy and frustrate his object. Works without troops are useless and delusive. These few forces show that the scheme which has been arranged for the Colonies leaves nothing to be desired. The obligations the Mother Country indicates, which are those the Colonies should undertake in their own defence, have been clearly defined, and now I trust that those mutual obligations being clearly understood both by the Imperial Government and the Colonial Governments, that when the time comes, as I trust it shortly will come, that another conference will be held for the purpose of reconsidering and, I trust, renewing the naval arrangements with the Australasian, and, I hope, other Colonies, that the same opportunity will be taken of rediscussing the whole question of Colonial defences, and now that it is known, now that the purposes have been clearly established and that the British people, through their Government, had taken upon themselves vast obligations in orderto strengthen their Fleet—(hear, hear)—and to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities not only to our own country but the Colonies, that the Colonies themselves stimulated by the example which has been set, will not hesitate to do all that shall be necessary to discharge what, I think, the very moderate share of the duty to be imposed upon them. It is for the discussion and consideration and for furnishing and providing knowledge and information on subjects such as these that the British Empire League has been founded, and in regard to which it thinks it may be of some service. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. Gibbs, M. P., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Among other speakers who took part in the proceedings were the Hon R R. Dobell, a member of the Canadian Parliament, Sir Westby Perceval, Sir C. Tupper, and Sir John Lub

THE P. AND O. ANNUAL REPORT.

The report of the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, with accounts for the year ending Sept. 30 last, to be presented at the fifty-sixth annual meeting to be held at the company's offices on Dec. 10, states that the net surplus for the year, including £5407 brought forward, amounts to £180,932, which, after deducting the interim dividend of 2½ per cent. on the pref-erred and 3½ per cent. on the deferred stock paid in June, admits of a further payment of 2½ per cent. on the preferred and 6½ per cent. on the deferred stock for the year. The dividends thus paid and payable are therefore equal to 7½ per cent. on the paid-up capital of £2,320,000. A balance of £6952 will be carried forward to next year. The particulars of the fleet show that the total tonnage amounts to 293,987 tons. At the date of the last report four large mail steamers of 8000 tons each and two cargo vessels of a special type were being constructed for the company. The first of these to be delivered—the India—has made one voyage to Bombay and already commenced the second passage on that line. Her sister ship, the China, will leave for Australia in the course of the present month. The two other vessels of the same calibre which will receive the names of Egypt and Arabia, are progressing satisfactorily, and will be enabled to take their place in active service in the autumn of next year. The Canadia and Socotra, two large twin-screw cargo vessels, designed more particularly with a view to the Australian trade *via* the Cape of Good Hope, are on the point of being delivered by their respective builders, and they will be employed in the first instance in the company's China and Japan services. To facilitate the loading of the company's steamers in London, a coasting steamer, named the Harlington, of 1032 tons, was purchased at the beginning of the year, and has proved of the utmost service for this purpose. During the period to which this report refers the company's various and extensive services have been carried on with efficiency. The Victoria and Britannia have again been taken up by the Admiralty for the conveyance of troops to and from India during the next six months. It was mentioned in the last annual report that the Coromandel and Manila had been engaged in connection with the Ashanti expedition, but the rapidity with which that campaign was carried through rendered the employment of these ships of short duration. Recently the Simla and Malta were chartered to convey troops and horses to Natal, and both ships performed this important service with satisfactory results. The directors deplore the death of two of their colleagues—Mr. William Fane De Salis and Mr. Adam Tait. On the question of docks and wharves the report states that some months ago the joint Committee of the Docks gave notice to this company (and to other customers) of the termination of a working agreement, the terms of which had been arranged by the dock companies themselves subsequent to the Parliamentary amalgamation which took place in 1889. The object of terminating this agreement was, of course, to enforce more onerous and (as it also appeared to the directors) almost impracticable conditions so far as the business of this company and the interest of the public were concerned. The directors therefore decided to promote the construction of wharves on the Thames and to establish a service of steamers, in the same way as similar work is carried on in almost every port at which the company's ships touch, except London. With this end in view, the directors acquired a valuable site on the river which an extensive frontage thereon, and immediate access to the railway, in what is known as St. Clement's Reach. Subsequent negotiations, however, led to a modus vivendi, which, for the time being at all events, renders unnecessary the prosecution of the design which the directors found themselves obliged to enter upon in defence of the company's interests. The most satisfactory feature in the account now submitted is an important increase in the passenger traffic which places the revenue in this branch of the company's business at a higher figure than it has ever previously attained. The receipts under the head of freight, charters, &c., also show a considerable advance as compared with the figures of last year. But this general improvement has only been secured by the employment of increased tonnage, combined with greater activity in working of certain lines, and these conditions have necessarily involved a heavier expenditure. From this point of view it may be said that the revenue has not kept pace with the increased works, and the explanation of this fact is very simple—namely, that freights throughout the East generally have been abnormally low during the last twelve months, or, indeed, than they have ever been before, looking to the average of the whole year. Outward business has been, fortunately, for some time past, exceptionally buoyant, but, so far as this company are concerned, the advantage thus obtained has not fully compensated for the deficiency in homeward freights. In this connection it may be mentioned that passenger steamers loading in London are relatively more dependent on inward than on outward freights, inasmuch as the exports to India and China consist more largely in Liverpool and Glasgow, which are nearer than London to the great manufacturing districts of the country. Quite recently a change for the better has set in to some extent, in connection with homeward business and this, combined with sustained firmness in outward freights, would seem to promise a general improvement in the Eastern trade. But with respect to the future, two important factors must not be overlooked. In the first place, the extensive drought which unfortunately prevails involves considerable uncertainty as to next year's exports from that country; and, secondly the output of new steam tonnage to compete in a field already well occupied promises to be exceptionally large. The dividends now recommended are as follows:—On the preferred stock at the rate of 2½ per cent., making, with the interim payment in June, a total distribution of 5 per cent.; on the deferred stock a dividend at the rate of 6½ per cent., making with the dividend in June of 3½ per cent., a distribution of 10 per cent, on this stock for the year, which payments will be made on and after ec. 17.

THE SCOTT-RUSSELL TRIAL AT THE OLD BAILEY.

FIFTH DAY.

In the trial of Lady Scott and others for libelling Earl Russell, at the Central Criminal Court on Nov. 27, the examination of the plaintiff was concluded. In regard to the questions which had been put to him by counsel for the defence about the occurrence at Oxford which led to the plaintiff being sent down, Mr. Justice Hawkins said matters had been introduced in cross examination which were utterly unconnected with the libels. Yet when the plaintiff desired to explain the Oxford incident counsel for the defendants wanted to drop the matter.—Lord Russell said his wife and her mother knew all about this matter before he was married.—Mr. St. G. Lane Fox said Lord Russell had requested him to make inquires about Lady Scott, and witness had replied that she was reported to be a woman of notoriously bad character.—Mr. Arthur Carrez, bookseller, stated that Lady Scott instructed him to print some of the libels complained of, and to address others to the members of the Houses of Lords and Commons and other persons.—The Rev. H C Dickens, Vicar of St. John's Winchester, and Mrs. Richardson, wife of the second master of Winchester College, also gave evidence.

SIXTH DAY.

When Mr. Justice Hawkins took his seat Mr. Marshall Hall, counsel for the male prisoners, stated that Kast was seriously ill, and he called the prison doctor, who certified that Kast was suffering from inflammation of the lungs, and could not leave the infirmary. It was arranged that the trial should adjourned till Dec. 7. Lady Scott was again admitted to bail; bail to the male defendants was refused.

The prisoner Kest was on D c. 2 reported to be dying in Holloway Gaol. Consequently Sir John Bridge attended to take his deposition. Upon the magistrate's arrival, however, it was stated by the medical officer (Dr. Scott) that it would be dangerous to examine the prisoner and the examination was postponed.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1896.

1. There will be no Company or Battalion parades during this week.

2. Members in possession of Rifles are requested to return them to Headquarters for the quarterly inspection under para. 275, Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX. The Rifles will be re-issued, within a few minutes after receipt.

Members are reminded that for Colonel Bayley's Challenge Cup 15 per cent. of marks are given to companies for the punctual and good return of Arms.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade at Church Gate Station at 6-45 o'clock this morning.

Dress.—Drill order, viz: khaki, white helmets and Jack boots.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1896.

1. Orderly officer for the week, Lieut. Robertson. Next for duty, Lieut. Payne. Orderly Sergeants: No. 1 Company—Corporal Traylen. Next for duty, Sergt. Hyde. No. 2 Company—Sergt. Coates; Next for duty, Sergt. Moffatt.

2. There will be class firing at Cooria this morning. Recruits are particularly requested to attend. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 6, 6-40, and 7-5 a.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

3. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill at Fort and Byculla Head-quarters at 5-45 p.m. to-night.

4. The Range Finding class will parade at the Arsenal Gate, to-morrow, at 7 a.m. sharp.

5. There will be no Gun Target practice on Saturday next the 26th instant.

6. The Headquarter Office will be closed from midday on Thursday, 24th instant, till Tuesday, 29th instant.

7. There will be no Gun drills during the week ending 2nd January, 1897, but the Corps will parade for Gun Target practice on that day. Time and place of parade to be notified hereafter.

By order,
A. J. PELLY, Lieut. R. A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

MILITARY DIVORCE: "SMART v. SMART."

SIR F. JEUNE had before him in the Divorce Court on Nov. 30 the case of "Smart v. Smart." Mr. Bargrave Deane, in opening the case, said that petitioner was Capt. Edward de Saumarez Smart, of the 5th Ghoorkas, and was married on Nov. 21, 1881, at St. Paul's Cathedral Calcutta, to the respondent. Some time in 1887 she made the acquaintance of Mr. James Alexander Neils, now a Surgeon-Major in the Army, and at that time attached to the same regiment as the petitioner. Mr. Neils became very friendly with the Smarts, and for some time there was no reason for complaint. In 1894 the petitioner, however, thought that the gentleman's visits were somewhat more frequent than they should be and that Mrs. Smart's manner towards him was somewhat free. In September, 1894, Captain Smart spoke to his wife on the matter, when she confessed that the co-respondent was her lover, with whom she had misconducted herself. The petitioner was greatly distressed, and for the sake of his children, of whom there were three, he persuaded her to go and live quietly, and in the following November they left for Paris, arriving there in December, but on the morning following their arrival there Mr. Neils turned up at the same hotel. The petitioner was very angry, and spoke to both his wife and Mr. Neils. This had no effect, for the same night the respondent and the co-respondent went out together, and the next morning Mrs. Smart refused to give the co-respondent up, so they left Paris and went on a visit to this father in Switzerland. Subsequently the petitioner applied to rejoin his regiment in India, but, unfortunately, his wife's conduct, said counsel, caused him so much mental anguish that he became very ill, and left India on leave again in 1895. In May of that year, hoping to communicate with his wife, he wrote to her, care of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., who acted for him while he was abroad. He received no reply although the letter was never returned, and there was no doubt that the respondent received it. Finally the petitioner found that his wife and the co-respondent were living together in Devonshire nominally as brother and sister. It was upon this evidence that the petition was filed. The petitioner, in supporting counsel's statements, stated that the co-respondent had been his greatest friend in the regiment. Other evidence having been given, his Lordship granted a decree nisi.

LITERARY MEMORIES OF A BYGONE GENERATION.

THE death of Mrs. Brookfield, last week, at her residence in Walpole-street, Chelsea, awakes (says the *Times*, very interesting memories of a bygone literary generation. She was the youngest daughter of Sir Charles Elton, of Clevedon Court, Somerset, whose sister married Hallam, the historian; and, therefore, Jane Octavia Elton who married Mr. Brookfield, was first cousin of Arthur Hallam, who inspired Tennyson "In Memorian." From her early years she was associated with the great literary names of her day—with Tennyson, the Hallams, the Seniors, the Carlyles, the Protectors, and—afterwards and most of all—with Thackeray. Her husband was the Rev. W. H. Brookfield, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and one of the best known and best liked clergymen of his time. A friendly, genial, cultivated man, he was the intimate of many of the chief writers of that date, and his beautiful gift of reading, well remembered by many even yet, has been celebrated by Tennyson in the sonnet beginning—

Brooks, for they call'd you so that know you best,
Old Brooks, who loved so well to mouth my rhymes.

Mrs. Brookfield herself wrote several novels, but her real strength lay in her personal charm and in her gift of inspiring and keeping distinguished friendships. It was to her that Thackeray addressed the delightful letters, full of his most characteristic charm, which in 1887 were published in London and in America, in a volume which was not reprinted and is now rare. She was his "chers scurs, et chers et si bonne," and he "her affectionate friend and brother," who during many years—the published correspondence covers from 1847 to 1855—sent her all the news of his books as he wrote them, of the lectures he gave, of the people he met, with a brightness, charm, humour, and sweetness that make the reader think the better of him, of her, and of all the world. Mrs. Brookfield's latter years were passed in comparative retirement, but she still saw much of her intimate friends, especially of the lady whom, in a note to the Letters, she described as "Mr. Thackeray's beloved daughter, Mrs. Ritchie." Her two sons are well-known men; one is M.P. for Rye; the other Mr. Charles Brookfield, is the distinguished actor.

RUSSIA AND THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

REPLYING to the proposal by the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce to start a fund on behalf of the sufferers from the Indian famine, Lord George Hamilton says he has considered the subject, in communication with the Governor-General of India, and has arrived at the conclusion that it is desirable before making any appeal to the public in Great Britain, to await further information from India, more especially with regard to organisation and principles of charitable relief in that country and to the probable extent of the impending scarcity. He adds that this information cannot be expected before the middle of the present month.

The *Novoe Vremya* and *Peterburgskiya Viedomosti* continue to publish appeals to the Russian public and to demand organisation and Government patronage and assistance on behalf of the natives of India, in addition to the money, which daily flows in, farmers in the interior, "where there is more grain than money," are offering cargoes of corn. A telegram from Simbirsk informs the *Novoe Vremya* of one gift of this nature, representing about twenty-six tons. It is proposed (says the *Times'* St. Petersburg correspondent) to send corn to India in one of the steamers of the Volunteer Fleet under the Russian flag. The *Standard's* Moscow correspondent telegraphs:—The *Bourse Gazette* protests strongly against the proposal that the Russian Government should undertake an organization for the assistance of the Indian famine. It points out that the response to private efforts is insignificant, that it is doubtful whether wealthy England requires help, and above all, that the Government finds plenty to do at home, where distress prevails in several parts of the Empire. The truth is, that no public movement on behalf of India exist, but attempts are being made to create an artificial state of feeling."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—Dec. 4.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W Movement, B	Lieut R S Paul
Mr J B Dexter, B	Lieut L H Baldwin
Mr A S Richardson, B	Lieut O G Gunning
Mr M P Walsh, B	Lieut A F Ferguson Davie
Major W H Jameson	Lieut W P Bannermann
Capt H A Carleton	Lieut S R Stevens
Capt W W Baynes	Sec Lieut J A P Manson
Capt W M Cubitt	Surg-Major S F Bigger
Capt C F Minchin	Surg-Lieut E Le F Payne
Capt A H Battye	Rev W P G Field
Capt W L Davidson	Sub-Condr, C O'Donnell

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H Nelson, B, 3 days	Lieut H J de B Barnett, 2 mos
Mr H H Duff, B, 3 mos	Lieut J W Drever, 2 mos
Mr J W Collett, Bo, 1 year	2nd Lieut E G D de Labilliere, 3 mos
Major M J Gibbs, 8 days	Surg-Capt J B Jameson, 3 mos
Capt R Southey, 7 mos	
Capt J N Jephson, 3 days	
Lieut F W Thomas, 7 days	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A G Harrison, B	Capt A E S Searle
Mr C C Sheridan, B	Lieut A J Badcock
Mr E S Bellasis, B	Lieut R J T Stewart
Mr E A W Phillips, B	Lieut H H Southey
Lt-Col F T N Spratt	Lieut H A Newell
Major E Glennie	Sec Lieut W A S Walker,
Major M J Gibbs	Surg Lt-Col E Palmer
Capt T S Young	

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Major Gen. C. F. Boulton, Bo.S.C.; Capt. T. H. Evans, Mad. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. Vernon; Col. Ross; Bishop Tufnell; Lord Savile; Mr. C. Gray; Mr. E. P. Brooks; Mr. W. F. Ainsworth; Mr. Pascoe Grenfell; Mr. J. L. Baldwin; Mr. W. Steinway; Lady Jane Swinburne; Mrs. Brookfield; Miss Mathilde Blind.

It will be interesting news to the world in general and to Temperance people in particular (says the *Daily Mail*), that the Queen is a total abstainer from alcoholic liquors, and has been such for at least three years. Her Majesty's reasons for ceasing to take the small quantity of alcoholic drink to which she had been accustomed were not unconnected with the intense pain in the legs and knees from which she suffers. Whether the result has been beneficial or otherwise will probably remain a matter of opinion. It is entirely certain, however, that the Queen is satisfied with the experiment—a fact which Temperance lecturers will undoubtedly make full use of.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, Dec. 1.

3rd Hussars.—Two following Lieutenants are seconded for special extra-regimental employment:—A J Arnell and H C Shawe-de-Massey.

7th Hussars.—Capt J S Nicholson is seconded for special extra-regimental employment. The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieut Ronald G Brooke is antedated to July 9, 1894, vice J S Nicholson.

Royal Artillery.—Lt-Col and Brevet Col R H W Plunkett, on completion of five years service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on half-pay. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of Major T Mayhew, dated Sept 1 1896, is cancelled under the provisions of Article 19, Royal Warrant, March 11, 1895. The following officers to be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Col C Ha L G Sawkins, Professor of Military Topography, R M Academy; F Perrott, Chief Instructor in School of Gunnery; R J Jocelyn, Inspector of the Ordnance Committee; Major L E Coker, vice Brevet Col R H Plunkett; and A N Rochfort, vice T Mayhew. Major C D Cotrell retires on retired pay. The following Captains to be Majors:—A V Tandy, vice L E Coker; J H D Dallas, vice N Rochfort; and G H McLaughlin, vice C D Cotrell. The following officers to be Captains:—Capts H G Polly, from half-pay, vice H S Marsh, seconded; H A Inglis, from the seconded List, vice C D Scott, seconded; C H de Rougemont, from the Seconded List, vice S V Thornton; A Crawford, from the Seconded List, vice J H D Dallas; R H Harvest, from the Seconded List, vice F J Winter, retired; and Capt William Gordon, from the Seconded List, vice G H McLaughlin. Capt F J Winter retires on retired pay. The following officers are seconded:—Capt H S Marsh, for service as an Instructor in Gunnery; Capt C D Scott, for service on the Staff; Lieut L G Harper, for service in British Central Africa; Brigade-Major A T Lacey, District Officer, for service as Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery; S H Hooper, for service as an Adjutant of Militia Artillery.

Scots Guards—Sec Lieut A D Campbell resigns his commission.

Royal Warwickshire Regt—Capt J R Dyas is seconded for service on the Staff.

Norfolk Regt—Lieut J O Sherlock is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Royal Irish Regt—Lieut E H Sweet is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

South Wales Borderers—Capt R Campbell is seconded for service as an Adjute tor Volunteers. The following Lieutenants are seconded for special extra-regiment l employment:—F M Gillespie and E C Margesson. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut R W Bradley is antedated to Nov. 14, 1894, vice F M Gillespie.

Worcestershire Regt—Lieut P H Dyke is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Border Regt—Lieut E S Earle is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the following Second Lieutenants, are antedated, as follows:—A R S Lyon-Campbell to July 24, 1896, vice E S Earle; W L Allen to July 29, 1896, vice A Lyon, promoted; and A L Longhurst to Aug 29, 1896 vice F C Marsh, promoted.

Royal Sussex Regt—Lieut B R Daunt is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Black Watch Royal Highlanders—Capt A Campbell is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health; Super Capt D Baird to be Captain, vice A Campbell; Lieut C H P Carter is seconded for service in the Niger Coast Protectorate.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Brevet Major A B Thruston, from Super Capt, to be Captain, vice F J Newton King, retired.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt—Lieut J A Burdon is seconded for special extra-regimental employment.

Northamptonshire Regt—Lieut H R McGill is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt the Hon St L H Jervis is seconded for service on the Staff.

Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.)—Lieut R O B Taylor is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut A Armstrong is antedated to Au; 18, 1896, vice R O B Taylor.

Prince of Wale's (North Staffordshire Regt.—Major Watking retires on retired pay. Capt F Geldard to be Major, vice J Watkins.

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Capt E A P Brooke retires from the Service receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

Princess Louise, (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.) Super Capt F M Aitken to be Captain, vice H L Henderson, seconded.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians)—Capt R G Campbell is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut W H Nicolson is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Staff—Major-Gen Sir G Russell, K C B, K C M G, to be a Lieutenant-General on the Staff in India, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General in India, whilst employed, vice Maj-Gen Sir V K Elles, K C B, deceased; Major and Brevet Lieut-Col Hon J Lambton, D S O, the South Wales Borderers, to be A D C to the Queen, with the brevet rank of Colonel, vice Lieut-Gen Sir H H Kitchener, K C B, K C M G, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, promoted. Capt D J M Fasson, R A, to be a Staff Captain for Royal Artillery, vice Capt C V Hume R A, who has vacated the appointment. Capt K Combe, R A, to be A D C to Major-Gen B A Combe, C B, Commanding the Troops in the Curragh District.

Army Medical Staff—Surg-Major-Gen C H Giau is placed on retired pay Surg-Col C Macilwraith Duffe, C B, M C S, Edin, to be Surg-Major-General, vice R C Markey C B, deceased.

Army Ordnance Department—Lieut-Col C E Vansittart, Ordnance Officer, Second Class, is placed on retire pay.

Army Pay Department—Staff-Paym and Hon Lieut-Col A Brett retires on retired pay.

Brevet—The following officers to be Colonels:—Lieut-Cols H H Harvey-Kelly, I S C, W H Lyster, I S C, and E C S Moore, R E.

Memoranda.—Lieut-Gen C A Goodfellow, V C, Royal late Bombay Engineers, is placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List Lieut-Col and Col the Hon A B de Montmorency, Royal late Madras Artillery, retires on a pension and extra annuity. Lieut-Col and Brevet-Col B L Tolmer is placed on the Retired List, Lieut-Col and Brevet-Col F Conningham, half-pay, retires on retired pay; Capt. F. C Boehmer, half-pay, is placed on retired pay; Quart-Mas Sergt Lieut W H Cromie, C, is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

THE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders.—G H B Mandy, to Ramillies, for Ardent (undated); H A Warren, to Polyphemus, when commissioned (undated); R B Colemore, to Vivid, additional, for R N Barracks, Devonport (Nov 28); H L Heath, to Camperdown (Dec 2).

Lieutenant.—H W Simms, to Victory, additional, for Mercury (N) (Dec 1).

Sub-Lieutenant—H S Cardale, to Ramillies, additional, for Ardent, undated.

Staff engineer—J H Walton, to Victory, additional, for Calliope Nov 27.

Chief Engineers—H T Liversedge, to speedy Oct 10; A G J Faulds (a.) to Colossus, additional, for Renard Nov 3.

Engineers—W H Meadus, to Ramillies, additional, for Ardent; W M Whayman, to Immortalite Dec 2.

Assistant Engineers—A J Maskean, probationary, to Trafalgar Nov 27, H L Giles, to Gratton Dec 2.

Surgeon—C J Mansfield, to President, additional, for three months' instruction at a metropolitan hospital Dec 1.

Fleet Paymasters—H F Rox, to Dedalus; G E Marcon, to Alexandra; J Carlisle, to Resolution; C P Walker, to Victory for Duke of Wellington; K R S Sandys, to Endymion; E Hickson, to Cossack, C Vawdrey, to Camperdown Jan 1 1897.

Staff Paymaster—J W Chaster, to Lion (Jan 1, 1897).

Paymaster—A H Brigstoke, to Sparrow, in charge, in lieu of an Assistant Paymaster (Nov 11); R B Marwood, to Victory, additional, for Duke of Wellington (Jan 1, 1897).

Chief Gunners—F R Boland, to Victory, additional, for Duke of Wellington, to Pollington, to Pembroke, in charge of gun mountings at Chatham Dec 16.

Gunners—H Barrett, to Indefatigable Dec 3; A Greening, to Eagle; C A Deighton, to Wildfire; E A Berry, to Vivid, additional, for Sirius; G Mascoll (a), to Victory, additional, for Swiftsure; Williams, to Pembroke, for Diana; W R Scott, to Pembroke, for Dido; J Macdiarmid (a), to Hussar; H Dunster to Ramillies, additional, for Ardent (undated).

Boatswains—W H Martin, to Terror, additional, for Malabar J Doidge, to Victory, additional, for Hannibal; A Thompson, to Ramillies, additional, and for appointment, when recommissioned, for Q D D; G Denham, to Indifatigable Dec 3; R N Saxon, to Hibernia Dec 1; C Allen, to Pembroke, for Agincourt; S Rogers, to Terror, for Malabar; D Keohane, to Indefatigable, for Q D D Dec 3; B Smith, to Pembroke, additional for Fleet Reserve duties Nov 27.

Carpenters—J G Hains, to Pembroke, for Fleet Reserve duties; D G McDonald, to Victory, additional, for Iris.

Admiralty, Nov. 21.—The promotions to the rank of Captain of the following officers are antedated as follows:—R G Brown and P Phillipps to July 13, 1896; F H N Fym and P Peacock to July 15, 1896.

Nov 23—Acting Sub-Lieut O Backhouse has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Nov 24—Staff Paymr C Vawdrey has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marine Artillery—Capt C L N Bishop is restored to the Establishment from the Seconded List.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Capt L C Peters is restored to the Establishment from the Seconded List.

Nov 25—The following Lieutenant on probation have been confirmed in the rank of Lieutenant on the Supplementary List of Her Majesty's Fleet:—C E McCallum, P E M Humphery, G Stapleton, and C W Beckwith. Sub-Lieut on probation, A W Gush has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant on the Supplimentary List of Her Majesty's Fleet. The following Acting Sub-Lieutenant have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet:—O Seymour, C P Ryan, and R C L Owen. F M Brodhurst, Esq, B A has been appointed Naval Instructor in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Nov 26—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 21, 1870, Lieut. I Gairdner, has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander; Fleet Paymr E W Newenham has been placed on the Retired List. In accordance with the provision of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb 21, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Engr C J Hay has been placed on the Retired List. Assist-Paymr A H Bridgstocke has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve—The following gentlemen have been appointed as Sub-Lieutenants:—S Robinson and A F L Atwood.

Nov. 25—Acting Engineer W H Beckett has been confirmed in the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Nov 30—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Lieut A L Meesum has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander. Assistant Paymaster J Murray has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut L Patrick to be Lieutenant. Engineer J W Alexander to be senior Engineer.

AT a meeting of the committee formed for establishing an international submarine telegraph memorial, held on Nov. 27, at Winchester House under the the presidency of Lord Tweeddale, resolutions of the executive were approved, recommending the placing of a bust of the late Sir John Pender in the Imperial Institute or other suitable place, the formation of an endowment fund for the maintenance of the electrical laboratory at University College, London, on condition that it be named the "Pender Laboratory," and the existing chair of electrical engineering the "Pender Chair"; and the endowment of a scholarship and medal in connection with Glasgow University. It was stated that the least amount it was hoped to receive was £10,000.

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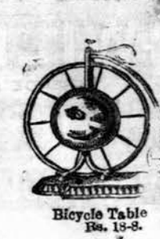
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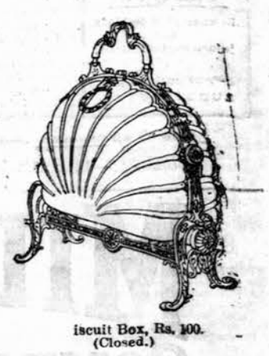
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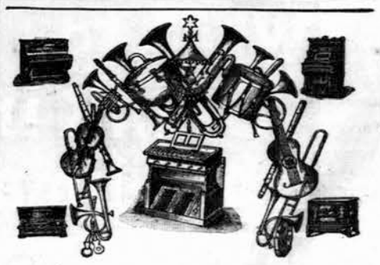

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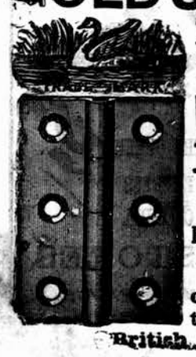

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